"LOVE IS BLIND"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 142 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

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Agents.
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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 810,057.

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M. UCHIYAMA,
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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
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Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Decan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD, DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-Charge Harbour Branch Extension, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the following property:—

The building materials of a four storied building, bearing Municipal No. 79-81, Ward B. situate at Masjid Siding Road, Byculla Street.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in saddle.
2 bundles saddlery.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. OF FURNITURE BELONGING TO COMMODORE WALTER LUMSDEN C.V.O., C.I.E., R.N., A.D.C., DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine House, Government Dockyard, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also Maplewood furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best cutlery, richly carved side boards and dumbwaiters, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables, large Durries, rich English carpets, rich cabinets, glass door book cases, folding screens, fancy jardiners, one mahogany full size slate billiard table with electric hanging lamp, balls cues, etc., by "John Roberts," Billiard benches, one sweet-tone mahogany semi grand piano by "John Broadwood." Nearly new, electric ceiling fans, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, with horse hair mattresses, large made to order almyrahs, ward-robes, English, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, large ice chest, copper and aluminium utensils, one 14-22 H.-P. Humber, 1914 Model motor car with shell starter, in very good order, one iron Grey country bred riding horse, 15 hands, aged, a good hunter and jumper.

The property of Commodore Walter Lumsden, C.V.O., C.I.E., R.N., A.D.C., Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as "Jasmin Lodge," at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of June, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ramdas Kessowjee the undermentioned property under the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of October, 1908, and made between the said Ramdas Kessowjee of the one part and Narotum Munji of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,555 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the East by Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Dwarkadas Vussonjee, on or towards teh West by the property of Vussonjee Tricumjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Shamjee and which said land and premises is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 30, New Nos. A-16561 and 16366, Old Survey Nos. 26826, and New Survey No. 2-7218, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 3310 (2), and 3311, Street Nos. 24, 26 and 1, and which hereditament's and premises were formerly in the possession of the heirs of the said Ramdas Kessowjee and are now in the posscession of the Vendors.

The Vendors will make out a marketable title to the property as provided by the conditions of sale, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in Shrinivasdas Bavri vs. Bai Meherbai, widow and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VICTORIA EXTENSION ROAD OR TANK BUNDER ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of June 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1090 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Victoria Extension Road, Mazagon outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99 and New No. 16333 Old Survey No. 690 and New Survey No. 3710 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4938, 4939(2) 4939(3) and Street Nos. 59, 60(a), 60(b) and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Limji Dinshaw Panday on or towards the South by a foot-path and beyond that by the Victoria Extension Road aforesaid on or towards the East and West by portions of the property known as Narelwady belonging to Pestonji Merwanji Narielwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

88, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Electric appliances, provision, wet dates, biscuits, cassia lignea, tea, empty bottles, imitation silver roll, condensed milk, bar soap, cotton piece-goods, tooth brushes, glassware, enamelledware, iron nails, cups and saucers, cotton singlets, shell buttons, shawl, iron heel tips, cement, dry dates, almonds, raisins, cumminseed, iron pipes, wire, hingra, toilet paper, sugar sample, iron pipes, empty cases, old wearing apparel, deck chairs, dog kennels, planks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 7,000 BAGS, JAVA BROWN SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagon, Sewri, Port Trust Reclamation (near New Tank Bunder), by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Mahamed Haji Moosa, the following goods.

About 7,000 bags Java Brown Sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th June, 1917.

MESSRS. K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

AUCTIONERS.
Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN DRUGS.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay by order of Messrs. Narotem Girdhar and Co., and at the account and risk of Messrs. C. B. Cama, and Co., the following etc.

Such as Chloral Hydrate 60 lbs. Betanaphthol 80 lbs. and Salol 149 lbs.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th June, 1917.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS,

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edin. Just out	28 0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18 0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80 0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts. 3 Vols.	18 0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14 0
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Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II 1916	15
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III 1916	10 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35 0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20 0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20 0
Woodroffe and AmirAlli's Law of Evidence 1916	18 0
Donough's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9 0
Donough's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10 0
Theobald's Law of Wills	28 0
Gale on Easements 1916	18 12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22 9
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63 0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	8 0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7 8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1915	12 0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11 0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6 0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15 12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15 12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13 9
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW. THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350 0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18 12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9 0
Kerr on Injunctions 1914	26 4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12 0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	10 0
Mulla's Mohammeden Law	4 0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5 8
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	9 0

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 2.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

6 SPECIFICS against Leprosy, Consumption, and such other diseases. For further information see or write to G. K. EKBOTE, Yeotmal'. 8466

JOB PRINTINB—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 16 Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

A GIFT of Rs. 100 to any one who suggests a nice short name for a concern just to be started for selling, hiring, garaging, repairing motor cars and motor lorries, etc., etc. If the name is taken up by the Company, a man who suggests it will receive Rs. 100. Kindly therefore write address very legibly, and write by return post to Post Box No. 871 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8515

RACES—From the numbers of HORSES of any one RACE, a gentleman is willing to PREDICT (for certainty) the WINNERS for six, or at least four, future RACES. Correspondence strictly private. For terms, etc., apply to Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8504

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—As FIRST ASSISTANT a SCIENCE GRADUATE for the local High School Pay Rs. 70—5—90. Apply sharp with testimonials and qualifications to THE DEWAN, Radhanpur State. 8499

WANTED—A qualified second class HEALTH OFFICER for the Narayanganj Municipality on a salary of Rs. 150—10—300 plus a cycle allowance of Rs. 15 a month. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant. Preference will be given to one having previous experience in this work. S. M. MALECH, Chairman,
Narayanganj, Municipality,
The 8th June, 1917. 8498

WANTED.—1. FOREMAN, for wood section, must be well up in Cabinet making and Coach building. Upholstery and Painting etc.; 2. DRAUGHTSMAN, with varied and practical experience in general and Mechanical Engineering; 3. STOREKEEPER with thorough experience in an Engineering or Railway Workshop and general Book-keeping, and organization thereof. Preference will be given to applicants who know HINDI as well. Apply by 30th June stating experience and salary required, to
B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager,
State Workshops,
Gwalior.
9th June, 1917. 8469

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SECOND SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 80 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 on approved service (pensionable).
None need apply who has not passed the Sanitary Surveyors' examination.
Applications showing age, educational qualifications and the present occupation, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th June, 1917. P. C. DUTT, President, Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore, the 12th June, 1917. 8512

WANTED

WANTED AND FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND CYCLES. Apply quick. J. M. POCHA, Banoo Mansions, Cumballa Hill. 8505

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A very honest and intelligent youth wishes EMPLOYMENT anywhere. Will work as Private Secretary, Manager, etc. Write to Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8478

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One 5-seated 4 Cylinder Singer Car, 10 years' old, recently overhauled and in working order. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8511

FOR SALE—A GREY WALER, aged, absolutely confidential broken to harness, covered by Insurance Policy. Price Rs. 400; open to offer. Write to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8506

PUBLIC NOTICES

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the European Association will be held at 40, Church Gate Street (office of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.), on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Annual Report.
To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of Committee, for the ensuing year.

Members who intend to be present are requested to notify:—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
European Association
Elphinstone Building,
Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 8503

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7969 Bombay.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products, and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who MANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary thei desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.

Address:—Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund,
Mayo Road, Bombay.

CLOSING OF MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be closed after 17/30 hours on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1917.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, 13th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract for five years commencing on the 23rd March, 1918, for the Manufacture, supply and retail sale of Country Spirit in the Bhopal State in Central India. The yearly sales amount to about 60,000 proof gallons. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal. 8493

MOTOR BODIES FOR SALE.

TWO (one mercedes Landaulet and one Four cylindered De Lion) enclosed type bodies of Palace Motor Cars in splendid conditions are to be sold. Offers will be accepted not later than the 30th of this month. For particulars apply to:—
THE BAGGIKHANA KAMDAR,
8472 Baroda.

WAR LOAN.

THE WAR LOAN OFFICE of the Bank of Bombay in Elphinstone Circle will remain open on FRIDAY, 15th instant until 8 p.m. and applications for War Loan will be received there until that hour.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June, 1917. 8448

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S JAVA MARU having arrived in Bombay from Japan via Hongkong and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th June, 1917.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1917 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of July 1917, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Miscemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
8508. Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S UME-MARU having arrived on the 13th instant, from JAPAN, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned HAJI ABBOO HAJI NOORMAHOMED, carrying on business under the name and style of HAJI NOORMAHOMED CASSUM, at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, have this day revoked and cancelled the Power of Attorney given by me to my Munim Jadavji Govindji.

HAJI ABBOO HAJI NOORMAHOMED.
Nagdevi Street,
Bombay, 14th June, 1917. 8514

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BOMONJI DINSHAW MEHTA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritence, lien, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate on the south side of the Souter St. on the Agripada Estate of the Board without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3525 and bounded on the East by plot No. 33 of the said estate, on the West by plot No. 30 of the said estate, on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid and on the South by a service passage which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 31 Agripada Estate and the bungalow and buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (2) and Street No. 31 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1917.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8513

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents
THE TINY REVUE
THE YIDDISHER
OR THE
PAWN BROKER
introducing the famous
YIDDISH DANCE
intercepted by
BRILLIANT VARIETIES
including
THE RUSSIAN DANCE
and the
DANCE AMAZON
Augmented by
A Thrilling Love Drama.
THE TOILERS of the SEA
ALSO
A side splitting Comic
"HAPPY'S MISHAP"
Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 & 4.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday a special Cinema show will be given at the Gaiety between 8-30 and 9-30 and on Sundays at 7-30 when the following extra film will be shown.

MATRIMONIAL MIX UP
(Comedy.)
Some miner Industries of Madura (Interesting).
POPULAR PRICES FOR CINEMA SHOW ONLY.
Re. 1 & Annas 8. 4. & 2,

IMPERIAL
Finest Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
MATINEE
Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
TO-NIGHT.
The SHIELDING SHADOW
The most Marvellous and Thrilling Picture yet shown in Bombay
11th and 12th Episodes to-night.
Also
HOW WINTER FLOWERS BLOOM
[Scientific Series]
PATHE GAZETTE
[Latest]
And
WIFFLES INHERITANCE
[Comedy]
POPULAR PRICES.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
20 LONDON ARTISTES. 20
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
FRIDAY JUNE 15TH AT 9-30.
W. S. Penley's famous Farce
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Saturday, June 16th.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE
SUNDAY 17TH, MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
"THE SILVER KING."
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
Monday 18th & Tuesday 19th June.
The late Sir Francis Burnand's famous farce
"THE LADY OF OSTEND"
Wednesday 20th June.
Harry Corson Clarke's famous great hit
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"
Thursday 21st June.
The Rev. G. Waldro's topical play
"SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?" and VARIETIES.
Friday 22nd June.
George R. Sims' famous Stage Version of
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
The most popular drama ever written.
Saturday 23rd June.
Harry Corson Clarke's riotous Farce
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"
Sunday 24th June.
Special Half Price Matinee
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co. From 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.
EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

WANTED
young ladies and gents of intelligence
TO SEE
Marie Walcamp, Eddie Polo, Jack Holt with an all star cast in that great UNIVERSAL'S serial glorious and unique
LIBERTY
Do not fail to call to-night and every night during the whole week and after
AT
that popular place of resort where one ticket of the GREAT WAR LOAN LOTTERY is given away as a prize in the seven o'clock show every evening
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night ***To-night***
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE: LATEST
The Daughter of Darkness 3rd
A Complete 5 Reels 6000 Feet Thrilling Subject.
ALSO A ROARING COMIC.
TIME: 6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m.
Everything under entire European Management

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

This week a Problem of Law

"SOWING THE WIND"

There is only too much evidence of a man seeming guilty—but he is NOT GUILTY ! Then

WHO IS GUILTY ???

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "as busy as can be"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

A roar from start to finish.

LAST DAY, TO-DAY

to see the Prettiest & the Loveliest LOVE DRAMA ever screened.

The Tragic Narrative of an Ill-judged and Ill-treated young WIFE of a Famous ARTIST.

"LOVE IS BLIND!"

in 4 reels—comprising of Beautifully arranged

COLOURED TABLAEUX VIVANT.

At the

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY : 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-15 (S.T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF THE ALL-BRITISH FILM.

"NO GREATER LOVE."

A stirring and sensational drama showing the mighty sacrifices a mother is prepared to make for her daughter when she really loves her. The story is by WILLIAM Le QUEUX and the leading part is played by REGINA BADET, the famous Paris dancer.

PICTURE TAKEN IN ENGLAND.

One-part Comedy :

"WITH THE SPIRITS' HELP."

By making strange noises during a spiritualistic seance a young man is able to frighten his sweetheart's father and marry her against his wishes.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

MUSIC BY EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.

Box seats, Rs. 2.

LOOK OUT FOR

TO-MORROW'S

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

HIGHGRADE CUTLERY & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

KHAN & Co.

INVENTORS OF THE KHAN RAZORS

209, CORNWALLIS ST. CALCUTTA.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADERS

Bombay Agent :—

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

Hope for the Hopeless !

SANTI OIL

TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Particulars Free.

The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans	17.35+70
Egyptian F. G. F.	27.85 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July	24.75—25
Oct.	24.20—10
Jan.	24.40— 5

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's closing price
June	16 78
June-July	16.60 +38
July-Aug.	16 38
Aug.-Sept.	16 00 +40
Sept.-Oct.	15.66
Oct.-Nov.	15.29 +26
Nov.-Dec.	15.03
Dec.-Jan.	14.93
Jan.-Feb.	14.93 +22
Feb.-Mar.	14.86
Mar.-Apl.	14.84 +17
Apl.-May.	..
May-June	14.84

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	16.35— 5
June-July	16.21— 1
July-Aug.	15.87— 7
Aug.-Sept.	15.56— 5
Sept.-Oct.	15.14—24
Oct.-Nov.	14.78—24
Nov.-Dec.	14.60—22
Dec.-Jan.	14.53—23
Jan.-Feb.	14.46—25
Feb.-March	14.41—23
March-April	14.34—23

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	26.75
Oct.	23.75 —25
Nov.	23.95

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	13.62
" Fully Good	13.80
" Fine	14.05
" No 1 Oomra Good	14.67
" " Fully Good	14.85
" " Fine	15.10 +50
" Broach Good	16.19
" " Fully Good	16.37
" " Fine	16.67
" Scinde Good	13.97
" " Fully Good	14.15
" " Fine	14.40

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5 1/8
" " " 6 " ..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/8
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½—½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½—½
Government Securities 3½%	58—½
Ex. On London at Paris France ..	27.15 Unchgd

WAR LOANS.

London, June 13th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86¼—¼
4½% 1925—1945	£92½ Unchgd.
5% New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	88/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	88/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9
Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat Value..	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	585
Toria Rapeseed per ton May-June Value ..	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta May Buyers	600

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. ..	18/9
" do. Karachi July-Sept. ..	18/10
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	20/9
do. do. Karachi July Sept. ..	20/10

London, June 13th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June ..	2/9½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, June 13th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	63/6
" Mutton Tallow	66
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

Bombay, June 14.

The market opened at about 2-45 p.m. and Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 520, Fine Bengal July Rs. 370 and Good Broach April Rs. 494. After touching Rs. 521-2 Fine Broach July declined to Rs. 518. Later on the price was Rs. 517 and the market kept steady at this rate until the close. Only a very moderate business has been done to-day in contracts. Fine Bengal July was quiet with little doing. Westerns were steady, but other Southern styles were easier. New Crops were also easier with little business passing.

For ready cotton the inquiry has been moderate, neither Japanese houses nor local mills being keen.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	.. July	..	517
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	.. July	..	468
Fine M. G. Bengal	.. July	..	385
Good M. G. Westerns	.. June-July	..	457
Good H. G. Westerns	.. June July	..	447
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	.. June-July	..	473
Good M. G. Coompta	.. June-July	..	468
Good M. G. Miraj	.. June-July	..	466

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	.. April 1918,	..	486
Fully Good Bengal ..	.. January 1918..		365

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

June 13.

NEW CROP.

F G M. G. Benga Nominal	..	January ..	481
Good Broach ..	..	April ..	359/360

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 14th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals ..	381	371	361		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	381	371	361		"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple,		465			"
M. G. Atimi-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				471	"
M. G. Broach ..		512	506		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				471	"
M. G. Westerns ..				462	"
H. G. Westerns ..				454	"
M. G. Compta ..				472	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		490	482		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	380	366	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	378	368	354	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	..	365	350	..	Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	455	425	..	Ready
	..	468	..	..	1/25th Jan. 19
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	453	425	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	448	440	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	460	445	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	470	455	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M G)	..	500	488	475	Ready
	..	..	..	489	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	478	470	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	392	376	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	470	Ready
Sawgi, Dharwar	..	..	..	472	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	458	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	450	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	470	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 48 hours ending 3 p.m. of 13th June :—

Cotton	13,243 bales.
Wheat	94,657 cwts.
Linseed	6,378 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	2,338 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	148 "
Groundnuts	1,168 "
Castorseed	22,895 "
Rice	3,810 "
Myrabollams	631 "
Cottonseed	3,628 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,375 "
Jowar	1,364 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,681 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 14th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	43 8 0	6 6 6
White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	43 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla ..	43 8 0	6 6 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 13 0	7 3 0
" Brown Cawnpore ..	6 13 0	7 3 0
" Yellow Cawnpore' ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 6 0	8 12 0
" Brown Thin ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	48 0 0	9 8 0
" Galar 75-25 ..	46 0 0	9 0 0
" Gajar 50-50 ..	44 0 0	8 12 0
" Black ..	39 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	6 12 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	8 2 0
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	33 0 0	4 13 6
Arandia	42 0 0	8 10 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, Aug.-Sept. ..	6 14 0
Linseed Sept. ..	8 6 9

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 12th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	68	77,883
B. B. & C. I. Railway	35	40 703

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
81 bars silver	1 96,505	Japan
2 boxes silver	13,210	China
1 bundle rupees	1,300	Arabia

BULLION.

Bombay, June 14.

The silver market was easy on account of Calcutta Speculators' selling. The China exchanges and London prices are unchanged.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-4.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 89-1.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 89-7.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 89.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 184½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 191.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 170½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 269.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 151½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 316½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small clean pieces, 66.
3 per cent. small clean pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Long dated, 75.
Municipal Long dated, 74.
Municipal Short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was firm with more buyers than sellers and a fair amount of business was put through. There was a fair rise particularly in Standards and Madhavjees.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,585 to 1,630. Madhavjees from 1,790 to 1,810. Fazulbhoys from 675 to 680. Indore-Malwas from 407-8 to 412-8. Nagpurs from 2,350 to 2,355. Simplex from 672-8 to 680.

Swadeshis were steady at 1,680. Pearls at 480. Indian Bleachings at 286-4. Currimbhoys at 302-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between 241-4 and 238-12, and Deferreds were quoted at 975. Katni Ordinarys declined to 237-8 and Deferreds were steady at 925.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 41-8. Central India Mining at 43-8. Alcocks at 860 and Bombay-Burmas at 1,000.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending the 12th instant throughout the Presidency except Sind. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing is generally in progress. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Larkana, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45½ a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th June 1917 was 29 658 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inches. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

"CURE FOR CONSUMPTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Anti-Tuberculosis League have treated my offer with a direct refusal exactly as the Civil Surgeon warned me.

This doctor has a phthisis ward and after making the fullest investigations tried my medicines on a patient with marked success. I am giving away every month about 500 of my medicines to the medical profession for a complete trial.

The Editor holds the names and addresses of a Government Official and two Civil Surgeons who are in a position to know that I have cured consumption.

As the League have now definitely refused my offer, I should be glad if a Committee of representative gentlemen of Bombay could be formed.

I am perfectly willing to give them every facility to test the genuineness of my claims.

—Yours, etc.,

G. REYNOLD WALTERS.

50, Berkley Place,
Byculla, June 15th.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The depression over Bengal and Chota Nagpur has intensified and is likely to carry the monsoon westward. There is disturbance off Kathiawar in which storm has probably formed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, west coast of peninsula and Mysore; local in Bombay, Hyderabad, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred west of the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu seven inches, Akyab two, Darjeeling four, Burdwan three, Cox's Bazaar one and a half, Calcutta, Bogra, Sambalpur and Gaya one, Saugor Island, Hazaribagh, two, Naya Dumka one and a half, Veraval three, Raipur one, Marmagoa, Mangalore and Mercara two, Ratnagiri one and a half, Calicut five, Cochin three, Belgaum, Bangalore, Madras and Kurnool one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into east of Central India and United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 14th, 1916	June 1st to June 14th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.36	7.32	14.76	0.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.28	6.84	12.67	0.00
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.27	7.51	12.43	0.00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.20	7.45	12.73	0.00
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. ..	29.464 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 "
Dew Point	78.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.886 "
Excess of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85 0 "
Minimum .. .. .. do.	77 8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW.
Movement of Wind do. do	176 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0 50 Inches.
Total fall during month	7.20 "
Do. do. year	9.76 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th June	0.12 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h m.	ft. in.
	June			June	
Thur	14	m 7 3	25 10	m 0 34	17 4
		6 50a	26 0	0 56a	20 5
Fri	15	m 8 21	26 8	m 1 33	16 10
		7 53a	25 8	12a 29	20 7
Sat	16	m 9 26	27 1	m 2 26	16 5
		8 55a	25 6	3 18a	20 6
Sun	17	m 10 21	27 9	m 3 11	16 1
		9 50a	25 3	4 14a	20 3
Mon	18	m 11 7	28 3	m 3 53	15 11
		10 37a	25 7	5 2a	19 11
Tues	19	m 11 48	28 6	m 4 38	15 11
		11 20a	25 8	5 45a	19 7
Wed	20	m 0 25	28 7	m 5 16	6 9
				6 25	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 14 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 16 (Saturday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 17 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 19 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 20 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—New Moon 19th June 19d, 6h. 32-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38-4m p.m.; Full Moon July 5d, 3h. 10-6m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41-9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

and on the west Kathiawar coast, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours,

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western and western districts but in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly clouded in the southern half. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner but in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0.29in. and Veraval 2.75in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area; Jubbulpore has had 0.50in. and Raipur 0.95in. Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.36in, Ratnagiri 1.33in, Mormugao 2.10in. and Karwar 2.12in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccand and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.16in. Poona 0.18in., Belgaum 1.02in., Aurangabad 0.16in., Nizamabad 0.41in. and Hyderabad 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in Kathiawar and the adjacent parts of the Arabian sea have intensified and a fairly deep depression is noticeable to-day in the north-east Arabian sea, its centre being off Dwarka. Seas are rough at Veraval and Karachi and weather is squally at the Kathiawar ports. The monsoon continues strong in the Peninsula. Rainfall has increased in the Peninsula but decreased in the Central Provinces; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, south-east Madras,

HELP FOR THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Need being felt in Bombay for the housing of those blind boys who have left the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind and for providing them with the means of livelihood by securing remunerative work for them, a modest beginning was made in this direction in the year 1916, by Mr. Shivlal Maganlal Shah, the present manager of the belownamed institution, by securing a room at Bhuleshwar and accommodating in it two or three such blind boys, for whose maintenance he collected funds from some charitably disposed persons, and he tried his best to secure for them employment in cane-work, tuition in music, etc., and he otherwise helped them as far as it lay in his power. Believing, however, that his single-handed efforts in this direction were not likely to achieve substantial results he thought of securing the co-operation of others in the carrying on of this philanthropic work and the foundation of the institution with its present organisation was the result.

The institution aims at looking after the needs and requirements not only of the blind boys leaving the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind but also at teaching other deserving blind adults, who cannot be admitted into that school because of their age, cane-work, music, etc., which might enable them, in course of time, to earn an independent livelihood, the latter object being taken in hand only if the funds of the institution permit of activities in that direction. Unfortunately, however, the funds at the disposal of those who have undertaken the management are so limited that much work that can be done for placing the institution on a more substantial footing has to be necessarily postponed for the present.

The organisers feel confident that with funds sufficient for the maintenance of the institution in an efficient manner the latter bids fair to do very useful work in the direction of giving relief to those unfortunate beings who have been denied that most precious of all gifts,—sight.

I, therefore, fervently appeal to the rich and others from among your readers as well as to public bodies and associations to extend pecuniary help to the institution, either in lump sum or by way of periodical subscriptions, for which act of benevolence the promoters as well as the unfortunate helpless beings taking advantage of the institution will be placed under a debt of deep and lasting gratitude.

Those who are desirous of obtaining any further information in connection with the institution are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

All subscriptions may be remitted to the Honorary Secretary.—Yours, etc.,

Honorary Secretary.

Industrial Home for the Blind,
Lamington Road, 11th June.

Hyderabad, the extreme eastern districts in the reporting area in the Central Provinces storm may move in a nearly northerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, local rain elsewhere in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar and some showers in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 14th of June 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0	0	..
Do. (13th June)	99.5	87.0	60	0	0	—0
Jask	94.5	81.0	91	0	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th June)	98.8	85.1	82	0	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.3	91.0	40	..	0.54	+0.40
Rawalpindi	107.0	72.7	38	..	1.32	+0.24
Lahore	108.8	79.0	62	0.02	1.18	+0.01
Hissar	110.9	84.3	56	..	1.46	..
Ambala	103.7	82.1	58	..	2.09	+1.61
Delhi	106.5	85.6	63	..	0.69	+0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.4	88.5	49	..	?	..
Mainpuri	108.6	84.1	60	..	0.03	—0.25
Jhansi	108.8	86.3	44	..	0	—0.61
Cawnpore	101.8	81.1	72	0 07	9 60	—0.16
Allahabad	94.0	82.8	90	..	2 13	+1.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	126.3	90.8	40	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	99 0	83 0	51	..	0	—0.13
Ajmer	102	84.2	39	..	0.49	+0.09
Jaipore	107.9	83.4	45	..	0.02	—0.38
Kotah	106.2	79.0	59	..	0.81	+0.01
Mount Abu	89.2	72.6	53	..	0.21	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	78 9	72	..	1.29	+0.84
Dwarka	89.9	78.9	87	0.29	9.04	+0.01
Veraval	81.9	77.3	89	2.75	8.03	+7.37
Rajkot	91.2	74.9	77	..	1.19	+0.62
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	79.0	80	..	0.37	—0.56
Surat	88.1	77.3	79	..	2.89	+1.77
Ahmedabad	96.4	74.0	44	..	1.11	+0.39
Deesa	101.4	80.1	40	..	0.05	—0.08
Baroach	95.7	77.2	77	..	5.54	+4.45
Indore	94.4	77.8	70	..	2.94	+0.95
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.9	75 3	79	0.50	1.43	+0.46
Saugor	92.0	76.6	88	..	1.75	+1.12
Hoshangabad	99.3	80.4	62	..	0.71	—0.78
Khandwa	98.3	80.1	65	..	4.42	+2.74
Akola	97.2	77.7	63	..	4.09	+2.24
Amraoti	99.8	76.2	62	..	1.88	—0.57
Nagpur	92.6	76.7	65	..	2.26	—0.68
Chanda	94.7	76.4	69	..	3.26	+1.56
Raipur	90 0	72.4	75	0.95	6.99	+0.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	77.9	82	0.36	7.32	+1.59
Ratnagiri	82.3	76.9	86	1.33	15.75	+3.45
Marmugao	82.2	74 9	97	2.10	16.25	+2.97
Karwar	80.1	74.8	95	2.12	49.80	+1.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	73 4	72	0.04	5.53	—1.82
Ahmednagar	96.3	70.4	85	0.16	3.03	—0.68
Poona	85.0	72.1	82	0.18	1.97	—0.10
Sholapur	87.8	72.1	76	0.04	2.48	—0.29
Bijapur	85.1	71.5	83	..	5.91	+3.61
Belgaum	73.3	68.5	95	1.02	8.20	+1.67
Aurangabad	89.1	71.7	79	0.16	6.36	+1.95
Nizamabad (Indor)	92.1	74.7	78	0.41	4.03	+2.09
Hyderabad	88.5	73.1	85	0.20	1.90	—0.24
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.0	74.9	94

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Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Restores the Physical, Mental and Nervous energies so quickly used up in modern life.
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THE INDIAN TONIC!
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EASTON'S SYRUP.
Promotes a healthy appetite, restores vigour to the system and builds up the strength of invalids in a way that is truly marvellous. There are many brands of Easton's Syrup but only one "Burgoyne's" which never fails.
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FOR
ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if the disease is from the birth or is inherited from ancestors are radically cured of the disease.

Its price is Rs. 3 4 for one week's doses, two weeks' Rs. 6 5, three weeks' Rs. 9 5 and for four weeks' Rs. 10 6 with postage and packing, etc. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthma fit appears in their lives.

The specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of [illegible] lives, whether they stop in Benares [illegible] the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

[illegible]ium is strictly prohibited.

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Benares City,
U. P., India.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 11th Vad of Jesth 1973.
Mahomedan 24th of Shaaban-ul-Muazzum, 1335.
Parsi: 8th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.; Sunset: 7h. 17m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-0 p.m.

Mails for Saigon, the Straits Settlements, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 16.

Variety Entertainment in Aid of Portuguese War Relief Fund, Instituto Luso-Indiano, Girgaum Road, Dabul, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bandar-Abbas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

SUNDAY, June 17.

Public Lecture in Marathi by Prof. G. C. Bhate on "Ancient Scholars and the Present Ones," Hall of Dadar English School, Dadar, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 19.

Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "Charlies Aunt" at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

PANDIT—LAUD.—At Rajkot Civil Station 15th June Mr. P. S. Pandit, elder son of Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, with Indu, second daughter of Mr. P. S. Laud, Solicitor, Bombay.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 14.

522 Transfer—No. 558 Pte N. S. Banker is transferred from Bombay Detachment to "A" Company.

523 Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following acting promotions:—

No. 59 Pte Marrs F. W. to be Sergeant, "A" Company.
No. 36 Pte Ewbank R. to be Corporal, "A" Company.
No. 139 Pte Harper E. to be Corporal, "A" Company.
No. 281 Pte Keatinge G. to be Cov. Sergt.-Major, "C" Company.
No. 330 Pte Wiles G. to be Sergeant, "C" Company.
No. 236 Pte Coombs E. E. to be Sergeant, "C" Company.

524 Decrease—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
No. 544 Pte Brodrick J. "C" Coy. (Medically unfit).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during May was 620, of whom 42 were males, 274 females, and 304 children.

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting of the Brotherhood will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Brotherhood when a discussion on some useful subjects will take place. Members are requested to attend.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A general meeting of the above Club will be held in the Club premises, Ramachandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum on Sunday, the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to all South Indians interested in the Club.

A MARWARI ROBBED.

Venichand Chunilal, a Marwari, residing at Dongri, reports the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,220. He says the shop was entered into by somebody removing tiles from the roof and cutting a square hole through the rafters and lowering into the room by means of a rope tied to the beam.

MISSING TRUNK WITH VALUABLES.

Ganesh Shivram Ranade, a merchant residing at Girgaum, reports the theft of a trunk containing currency notes, cash, and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,374. He says the trunk was missed on Wednesday night and it was subsequently found lying in the compound with ornaments valued at Rs. 437.

PUBLIC LECTURES AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, a series of public lectures will be arranged from henceforward on every Sunday in the Hall of the Dadar English School, Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). The first lecture will be given by Prof. G. C. Bhate (Fergusson College, Poona), on Sunday, the 17th instant on "Ancient Scholars and the Present Ones," in Marathi.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, JUNE 14.)

The Hon. Justice Sir Joseph John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as Judge of the Bombay High Court on the 11th instant in the forenoon.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. H. N. Gosalia, Deputy Assistant Political Agent of Holar Prant in Kathiawar, is extended by one month.

Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has been granted, with effect from the 5th May 1917, privilege leave in combination with leave on medical certificate up to two months.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. Eric Weston, I.C.S., Assistant-Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, Assistant-Superintendent of Police at Poona, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 10th April 1917.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for fourteen days of the furlough granted to him.

The services of Mr. T. S. Pipe, Executive Engineer on special duty in connection with the improvement of communications in the forests of the Kanara District, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to Mr. E. Rowlands of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission.

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., (retired), proceeded on military duty, pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Evans, I.M.S., to act as Surgeon to the Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties.

Major W. M. Houston, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S., (retired), on the close of the Matheran season, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, vice Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.

Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., to act as Civil Surgeon, Mahabaleshwar, during the remainder of the hot weather, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., (retired), proceeded on military duty.

Vice Major G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., proceeded on military duty, pending further orders:—

Assistant-Surgeon Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri, L. M. & S., to act as Civil-Surgeon, Ratnagiri, with attached duties.

Assistant-Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L. M. & S., to act as Civil-Surgeon, Dhulia, with attached duties.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles:—

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Fitzgerald Madden to be Honorary Major while employed as Assistant Red Cross Commissioner in the field. Dated 4th June 1917.

No. 908, dated the 8th June 1917.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain Anthony Edward Cumming, Sind Volunteer Rifles.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, LL.B., to be a Public Prosecutor in the district of Hyderabad, for a period of three years for cases in which he may be instructed to appear by the District Public Prosecutor and to be second assistant to the latter.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Assistant-Collector, Central Prant, Surat, is granted six weeks' privilege leave with effect from the 11th June 1917 or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

"WHO'S GUILTY."

The extreme variety of problems presented in the "Who's Guilty?" series, shows in a remarkable way the number of pitfalls there are in life to bring tragedy and disaster to the unsuspecting. The old saying of telling the truth and shaming the devil is a very glib one, and as this week's problem "Truth crushed to earth" shows can react in the opposite direction in favour of the evil one. This story deals with a boy who manfully told the truth on all occasions even when it had painful consequences. In after life a bitter experience told him on one occasion that lies paid better, he tried it, but found a chain of circumstances had worked against him and he paid the inevitable penalty. Tom Moore and Anna Nilsson are as delightful as ever in this photoplay, showing real genius in for two such youthful players.

The programme has plenty of comedy this week to support it two new film farces having been booked.

LAWLESSNESS AT DADAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really a matter of astonishment to us all that however much we may weep and wail over the accursed police inefficiency of this premier city of India, the authorities responsible are never aroused from their profound slumber of indifference. With the advent of the military to Dadar, the latter place has lost all its sleep and appetite and is passing under a veritable ordeal of military terror even with the existence of a British Rule in this land which so much condemns the Prussian barbarities. Sir, will you believe me if I tell you that a few days ago a poor young woman was actually carried off near the Naigaum Road, by a band of inhumane, (I may even say unhuman) sepoys. It was wth great difficulty and a long-continued entreaty by some others who had by that time collected together at that place, that she was at last extricated from the clutches of those devils. Now, Sir, may I once more ask how long such a state of affairs be allowed to continue? How many I see strolling about the streets in plain and semi-khaki dress entering every now and then the arrack shops, fighting the poor small Dukkanwallas not paying for the articles they buy of them. Is this the way to maintain peace in the land?—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

Dadar, June 12.

FIRST AID CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Telugu Bal Dyanottejak Samaj classes of "First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Military Sanitation" in English for boys and girls, will be commenced from the 17th June, at the Telugu Hall, 13, Kamatipura (Telugu Free Library), Byculla.

About eight weekly lectures will be delivered with the help of lantern slides, diagrams, charts, skeleton etc., by Dr. S. E. Puram and other doctors, from 3 to 4 p.m. (S. T.). The classes are open to boys and girls of all classes and creeds. No fees will be charged for the lectures. Successful students will be awarded Certificates and Prizes.

LECTURES ON HOME RULE.

Under the joint auspices of the Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee and the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will deliver a lecture on "Home Rule" to-morrow at Bhiwandi at 6 p.m. in Shri Datta Mandir and at Kalyan on Sunday, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. in Shri Sant Tukaram Theatre under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya. At the meeting at Kalyan the Thana District Branch of the Home Rule League will be established.

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BOMBAY.


CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1037-16—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors, Purnanand and Co, Part heard.

930-16—Ard H D and Co, Purshotamdas Harkissondas v The Central India Spg Wvg and Mafg Co Ltd, Wadia G & Co.

1157-16—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao a firm v Mowji Walji, Captain and V.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v Jagdish Sakarchand & anr, Amin & D, Purnanand & Co.

175-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow & ors, Tyab D & Co., Bhai K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harishchandra Ganpat Kadusker v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar & ors, Judah & S, Amin & D, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15—Payne & Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abux & ors, Wadia G & Co., Surveyer & Co., Little & Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs. Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

S C C T 483/18307-16—Dikshit D and P, Bhugwanji Tulsidas v Furdunji Jamaspji, Pandia and Co.

204-15—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v Jethabhai Narsey and ors, Wadia G and Co, Mehta D and L.

1347-14—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v Velji Natho and ors, Purnanand and Co, Wadia G and Co, Mehta D and L.

614-16—Rustomji and Gin, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v Haji Sao Sulleman and ors, Capt and V Nanu H and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

337-17—Pandia and Co, Amratlal Harilal and Bros a firm v Patel Bhagwandas Vithaldas.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

82-16—Little and Co, Aishabai and anr v Gordhandas Ranchordas Bhagat & anr, Edg G W and Co, Malvi H M and R.

1377-15—Bhai K and Gir, Killachand Devchand and anr v Meghji Parmanand a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

457-15.—Madh K & Ch, Lachhmandas Multanmall v. Motilal Lalchand & ors, Dubash & Co.

374-16.—N C Dalal, Bai Junkorebai widow v. Abraham Ezekiel Joshua Abrahom, Ard H D & Co.

1042-16.—Mulji & Tha Cassam Ismail Mistry Bai Lakhi.

1453-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Arjun Khimji & Co., a firm v. Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm, Patell & Ez.

505-16.—Smetham B & Co., Vithal Harischandra Pavekar & ors, Gangabai widow & ors, C P D'Cunha, Smetham B & Co.

1282-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Abdul Hoosein Lookhmanji Sakarwalla v. Khatizabai widow & anr, Jehangir M & Somji.

1127-16.—Mancher & N, Shamrao Sunderji Chogle v. Anant Kashinath Wagle & anr, Judah & Solomon.

S C C T 764/27995-16—Hiralal Amritlal Mehta v Jivanlal Chimanlal Mehta and ors, Madh K and Ch.

1364-16—Captain and V, Blanche Edith Cates v Mongini Bros a firm, Payne and Co.

1405-16—Little and Co, Robert Marshall v Ezra and Sion Co a firm and ors, Payne and Co.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Focha and Co, For postponement.

75-17—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji v Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M, For postponement.

47-17—Un P and P, Saul Haim Noorial v Karsondas Pitamber and ors, Mulla and M.

48-17—Dik D and P, Purot Parbhudas Harivalabh v Redhkaran Pirchandaper and ors, Motichand and D.

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THE WAR LOAN DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

PRAYERS AND SCHOOL GATHERINGS.

GOVERNOR'S DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY.

From eight o'clock yesterday morning, Bombay was astir to witness what significance was given to War Loan Day. It was a day on which high and low among heterogenous communities rejoiced to think that they had done their "bit" for the Empire by contributing to the Indian War Loan. Indians and Europeans combined to signalize, the success of the Indian War Loan, particularly that of the Bombay Presidency, by a liberal display of Union Jacks and varicoloured bunting. The Fort looked eminently festive, the Bombay Club and all the business premises bring dressed with flags on the occasion.

These were seen in profusion especially on buildings situated on the route along which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon drove from Government House, Malabar Hill, to the Secretariat in the Fort. The day was observed as a holiday by all the educational institutions in the city, and school children attired in their holiday costumes were seen wending their way to their respective schools in the morning to participate in the various kinds of entertainments provided for them. Some of the schools have not yet re-opened after the summer vacation and these consequently intend holding the entertainments when they re-open. Those, however, that have already opened celebrated the day in a befitting manner. Among the institutions which observed it as a special holiday was the Young Ladies' High School. Miss Aimai Patel, the Principal of the School, arranged a series of entertainments for the pupils. In the morning they had a "Fish Pond" in the Hall of the School, where the lucky ones secured very handsome prizes. In the afternoon the pupils attended a special cinema performance at the Empire Theatre given on behalf of the school by the Excelsior Syndicate. In the evening they assembled near the school premises and welcomed their Excellencies with a song of welcome specially composed for the occasion, as their Excellencies drove past the school. The Princess High School also held a special entertainment yesterday and similar entertainments were held by several other schools.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Thanksgiving services were held in all public places in the morning, and by all creeds. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, and two A.D.C.'s, attended St. Thomas' Cathedral where the Lord Bishop of Bombay conducted the service in connection with the close of the Indian War Loan. The service at the Cathedral was fully choral, Dr. Faulkner having presided at the organ.

The Bishop in addressing the congregation said:—

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S ADDRESS.

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths." Prov; 3,6.

We meet to-day to acknowledge God at the end of a great effort. That is the significance of this service. We acknowledge God as the Master to whom we bring our work, as the God from whom any blessing that may rest on it must proceed.

We acknowledge God in His house and out of His house by refusing all pretence and humbug.

I cannot pretend here that the response of India to the appeal for the War Loan or for Volunteers is entirely satisfactory. I cannot pretend that I approve of all that has been done in connection with the War Loan. But we know that there has been an enormous amount of honest and hard work done in explaining this loan to the people and in obtaining support for it. The place of explanation in civilization itself is often overlooked. A very great part of the progress of civilization depends on continually explaining to the backward and the ignorant what is their place in the world, and their duties towards it. All this work of explanation which has made people realise more their place in the Empire and what the Empire means to them, has been indefatigably done, and it is God's work. Again many and many people have lent to this great purpose according to their means and even beyond them. All this work and all this willingness to lend to the War Fund we now present humbly and happily before God. However much we may feel the smallness of our offering we ask Him who multiplied the five loaves and the two fishes to receive it and use it according to His power.

Again we cannot pretend that lending at 5½ per cent. is a very heroic action. The heroes are those who have given out and out. I remember hearing of a farmer in England, quite a small man, who at the outbreak of the war gave as a free gift to the Government £600, all his savings in many hard years. To-day we read of a man in the Panjab, one Atmaram, who wished to give all the savings from the small wages of a long life, Rs. 2,000, for the benefit of wounded soldiers. Whatever is collected this morning in this Church will be given as a free gift to Government for the prosecution of the war. It would be a fine thing if those who win Prizes in the War Lottery would give their gains of luck as a free gift to Government for the same purpose. But though giving out and out alone deserves to be called sacrifice, it is also a great thing at a crisis to do what one is told. At this stage in the war Government called upon us to lend and we have lent. We come here representing those who have worked and lent according to their ability and we ask God to bless what we have done and what we have lent.

Thus we acknowledge Him to-day. But we cannot rest there. The war is all around us, and God only knows how much of it is still before us. We come here to-day with the intention of acknowledging God more in the future than in the past.

I agree with Admiral Beatty that we cannot expect victory till our heart is right with God. We regret that many of our greatest public men in England do not imitate our King by acknowledging God in their public speeches. I do not say that they do not acknowledge Him in their hearts. I believe that they do—but, if so, why not in the crisis of their nation's destiny acknowledge Him aloud? Again, too often the appeal has not been made to the highest motives, the call to self-sacrifice for the great cause has been wanting. Great attempts have been made to sweeten the services required of us for our country, to bribe us to be patriotic. Against all this the memory of our dead rises up to shame us. They (as we say) gave the most that a man can give: no man can give more than his life, except it be the parents who have given up what is dearer than life itself to the great cause.

Let us come then before God and own His cause, and own His claim, and give as He deserves, and ask Him to direct our paths. Never did they more obviously need direction. Never was destiny so obscure as is the destiny of the world to-day. Where is the prophet who can claim to-day that his predictions have come true? And now there rises up before us the spectacle of new democracies pressing forward for liberty. And the most fervent of all democracies, the United States of America, has joined our Alliance. We are no longer fighting only to save countries from the enslavement of their lands. We are fighting also for the internal liberty of the peoples. Liberty! No word has been more variously interpreted or more fatally misunderstood. Yet no word, rightly understood, is of higher import. Here is the great problem pressing itself into the war time, which will remain the problem of the readjustment after the war. Let us pray God to direct the paths of the democracies, so that they may know the truth and the truh may make them free. The new liberty will open to the peoples many false paths, the reaction from inconsiderate discipline to reckless indiscipline, the substitution of the greed of one class for the greed of another and the bad dream of anarchy. Let us pray God, I repeat, to direct the democracies into the way of truth, that so, with the new liberty, there may be diffused throughout the world justice and peace and the acknowledgment of God.

Then followed the service which included among the hymns and psalms sung, a series of thanksgivings, "to bring before God the loan which we have lent to our country to be used in His cause." An impressive portion of one prayer was this:—"O" God who hast called us to spend and be spent in Thy cause; we come before Thee with the money which we have lent for the prosecution of the war. Forgive those who have witheld what they could have lent; forgive those who have mingled greed or folly or any unworthy motive with their lending. Bless those who have worked heartily for the loan, and those who have contributed liberally. Bless this small loan of ours, use it according to Thy power." Again:—"We thank Thee for our good cause. We thank Thee for waking our nation out of sloth to fight for it. We thank Thee for the parents who have given their sons. We thank Thee for the sons who have given themselves. We thank Thee for the women toiling at unwonted tasks. We thank Thee for the successes which Thou hast granted to our arms by sea and by land and in the air. We thank Thee for the devotion and courage of our sailors and soldiers, and for their noble cheerfulness in danger, in hardship and in sickness." The service terminated with the singing of "God Save the King."

WAR LOAN DAY.



Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT THE COMMITTEE ROOM OF "C" WARD PRESIDED OVER BY THE HON. MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

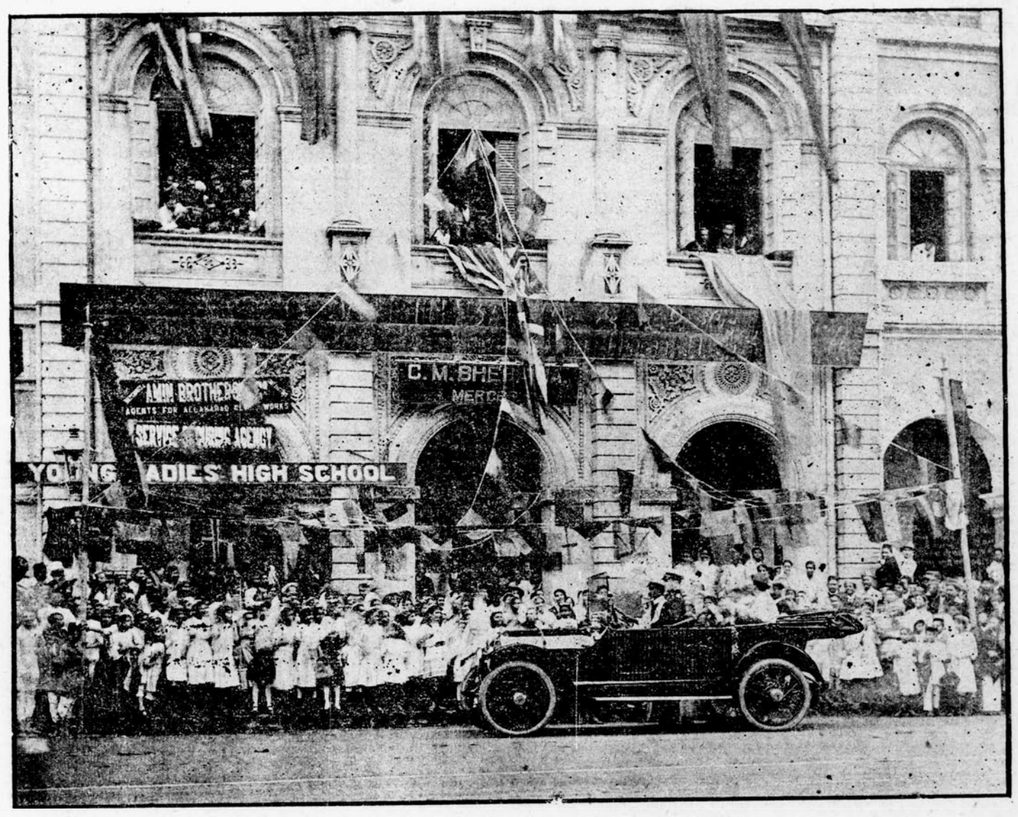


Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

PARSI PRAYERS.

The Parsis held their services at all the Fire Temples in the city. In the morning the services were held in the Anjuman Fire Temple, the Wadiaji Fire Temple and the Dadisett Fire Temple and they were largely attended. At the first named Fire Temple, Dastur Minocheher Jamaspashana officiated at the prayers offered for the success of Britain and her Allies in the present world-war. Mr. S. B. Katrak, Honorary Secretary of the Committee of the Fire Temple, addressing those present said they in India lived in peace and safety notwithstanding the war and that fact was due to the protection given to them by the powerful British Navy. It was the British Navy that prevented the German pirates from extending their depredations to India and other countries. Britannia ruled the waves and they sincerely prayed to Almighty God that the British Empire might last for ages and ages. In return for the innumerable blessings of British rule, it was the bounden duty of every subject of the Empire to help it win the war. They could do this by joining the Defence of India Force and by subscribing to the War Loan.

An appeal was issued by Dastur Minocheher Jamaspashana, in which the Parsis were asked to co-operate wholeheartedly to make the War Loan as big a success as possible. He also asked them to join the Defence of India Force in large numbers.

Force in large numbers. Britain and her Allies were fighting in the cause of right and justice and Indians might rest assured that their just aspirations would be attended to.

HINDU GATHERING.

The Hindu community in Bombay held a meeting yesterday morning at Madhavabag to offer prayers for the speedy victory of the Allies and the termination of the war. The proceedings began with prayers and of *Hari Kirtan* which were conducted by Jadhavaji Maharaj, the high priest. Speeches were then made, and Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas said that although India had contributed about Rs. 34 crores to the War Loan they must remember that the United Kingdom spent about Rs. 11 crores daily. It was the duty of them all to contribute their utmost to the war loan. Other speakers then referred to other aspects of the war, and the advantages of contributing to the loan.

THE GUBERNATORIAL "PROCESSION."

Blessed are those who expect nothing for they shall never be disappointed. It was expected, according to a public announcement, that their Excellencies would move in procession from Government House at 5-45 p.m., and arrive at the Secretariat at 6-30. People gathered in groups and in crowds along the route which the gubernatorial procession was to take. People expected to witness a State procession, but it happened that the State equipage and H. E.'s brilliant Bodyguard are at present in Poona. The only alternative, in consequence, was for their Excellencies to resort to a trio of motor cars for the journey from Government House to the Secretariat. The idea of a "procession" was meaningless. The first car that started from Government House conveyed their Excellencies, and Capt. Laverton, A.-D.-C., the second contained H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Mr. Birkett, Mr. Crerar, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Capt. Studd, A.-D.-C., the third was distinguished by the occupancy of Capt. Greenaway, Military Secretary, who, like the "Last Rose of Summer" was blossoming alone in the car. Their Excellencies motored through different parts of the town at regulation speed, and were cheered by those assembled along the route. The three cars whizzed through Walkeshwar Road, past Chowpatty, Sandhurst Road, Parel Road, Kalbadevi Road, and Crawford Market, but before hastening through the Fort, their Excellencies halted *en route* at "C" Ward of the Indian War Loan Committee's Office, Mulji Jetha Market, where they alighted and entered the hall for a few minutes. Here they were garlanded by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji who announced to their Excellencies that a sum of Rs. 12,85,000 had been collected by the "Ward" towards the War Loan. Their Excellencies graciously acknowledged the contribution. The next halt was made in the Fort, at the Young Ladies High School.

MEETING AT THE SECRETARIAT.

HOW THE MOVEMENT WAS ORGANISED IN THE CITY.

A meeting of the Bombay General Committee of Indian War Loan was held last night in the Council Hall in the Secretariat, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. Lady Willingdon was also present at the meeting. A guard-of-honour of bluejackets had been drawn up in attendance.

On the motion of Mr. T. W. Birkett and seconded by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Lord Willingdon was elected Chairman.

Mr. Birkett said:—

Before I ask Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, the Joint Honorary Secretary, to read the Report of the work done by our Committee, I should like with your Excellency's permission to make a few remarks. Perhaps some of you are not aware that the idea of having an organisation to make the terms of the Loan thoroughly known throughout this Presidency originated with his Excellency, who, as soon as the Government of India announced the Indian War Loan, at once with his characteristic foresight grasped the fact that a loan of the amount contemplated would necessitate an active organisation and energetic and willing co-operation of all classes and creeds. Gentlemen, you are all aware of the events that followed. In my capacity of Sheriff I had the honour to convene a Public Meeting on the 5th of March having received a requisition very largely and influentially signed by the citizens of Bombay. This meeting will, I am sure, be fresh in the memories of all and will long be remembered as one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in our Town Hall. Under the inspiring influence of your Excellency, who kindly presided, offers of assistance were forthcoming from all directions and I think I am now in a position to say that the citizens of Bombay have discharged their duty in a manner worthy of themselves and worthy of this great City. Where all have rendered such willing and ready service, it is not for me to single out any particular organisation in this Presidency for special mention, but I feel I must be allowed to make one exception and that is to congratulate the Bombay Women's Branch of the War Loan which, under her Excellency's able advice and guidance, has done such excellent work with remarkable results.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen, the Loan closes to-morrow and I am quite certain that the citizens of this City will rise to the occasion and crown their achievements by one final effort by which Bombay will be entitled to still style herself the premier city of India (cheers) and that the total of all India will be worthy of the great deeds performed by her soldiers in the fields of battle. (Cheers.) With your Excellency's permission I will now ask Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir to read the Report.

REPORT OF BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cowasjee then read the Report, in the course of which it was stated:

Through the good offices of the Government of Bombay, the Committee obtained an office, which was constructed for them on Esplanade Road. We have to thank the Public Works Department, and especially Messrs. Kent, Whyte, Wittet and Stuart-Menteth for the expeditious and satisfactory manner in which the structure was erected. A temporary Post Office was opened on one side for the issue of Post Office Cash Certificates, on the other side arrangements were made for the sale of War Loan Lottery Tickets. Here all Committee Meetings were held, inquiries answered and facilities given for applications for the War Loan. Mr. D. P. Frenchman who attended the office every day, helped in answering these inquiries and made himself generally useful. Our best thanks are due to him. The Committee are glad to say that the public took full advantage of the facilities given.

ADVERTISING THE LOAN.

We will now very shortly describe the work done by the Sub-Committees mentioned above.

The War Loan was advertised in many ways, but principally (a) by Posters, (b) by Leaflets, (c) by Notices across the streets, (d) in the Cinemas of Bombay and (e) through

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIBES OVER 9 CRORES.

ALL INDIA TOTAL EXCEEDS 35 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 8-30 p. m. on 14th June 1917 Rs. 35,40,02,546.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

		Rs.
Bengal	..	..9,72,01,700
Bombay	..	..9,07,83,600
United Provinces		..2,75,87,100
Punjab	..	..2,36,81,800
Madras	..	.. 1,75 09,000
Burma	..	..1,71,86,700
Minor Administrations		1,34,83,100
Central Provinces	..	64,88,400
Bihar and Orissa	..	38,99,800
Assam	..	8,11,400
Total	..	Rs. 29,86,32,600

IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES

		Rs.
Gwalior	..	88,21,100
Hyderabad	..	75,00,000
Mysore	..	52,01,700
Bahawalpur	..	40,00,000
Baroda	..	31,57,800
Total	..	Rs. 2,86,80,600
Post Office	..	Rs. 2,66,89,346

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		On 14-6-17		Total up to date
War Loan	Rs.	1,300	Rs.	1,81,000
War Bonds	„	20,175	„	6,11,825
Cash Certificates	„	59,582	„	11,96,989
Total	Rs.	81,057		19,89,814

ABKARI MERCHANT'S HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.

At a War Loan meeting held yesterday at the Hemp Drugs Warehouse, Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, presiding, the merchants connected with the Foreign and Country Liquor, Toddy, Opium and Hemp Drugs trades subscribed the handsome sum of Rs. 4,35,000 to the War Loan in commemoration of War Loan Day.

ORIENTAL LIEF ASSURANCE CO'S INVESTMENTS.

The subscriptions of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., to the War Loan now amount to ten lakhs of rupees. In addition, the Company has subscribed £15,000 sterling, or 2¼ lakhs of rupees in the British War Loan.

CELEBRATION AT BHAVNAGAR.

NAGAR COMMUNITY SUBSCRIBES RS. 52,000.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 14.

The Nagar community of Bhavnagar celebrated the War Loan Day at a meeting held at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, under the presidency of Mr. Maganlal Bapubhai, ex-Divan of Jamnagar, and decided to subscribe Rs. 52,000 in addition to two lakhs thirty-one thousand already previously subscribed by the community to the War Loan, the chief contributions being by Mr. Prabhashanker Gourishanker, Rs. 15,000; Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Rs. 10,000; plus Rs. 50,000, already subscribed; Mr. Manshanker Vajeshanker, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Nagbhai Jyentilal Rs. 5,000; Mr. Bhaskerrao Vithaldas, Rs. 3,200; Mr. Girjaprasad Hariprasad, Rs. 3,000; Mr. Ratilal Manekla1, Rs. 2,000 plus Rs. 32,000 already subscribed; Mr. Bapulal Manekla1, Rs. 2,000 plus Rs. 31,000 already subscribed; Messrs. Gulabrai and Gunvantrai Desai, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Champaklal Manekla1, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Maganlal Bapubhai, Rs. 1,000 plus Rs. 16,000 already subscribed; Mr. Mukandrai Navnindrai, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mukandrai Labshanker Prabhashanker, Rs. 1,000; and Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Samaldas, Rs. 1,000.

CELEBRATION AT HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, June 14.

To-day being the War Loan Day the Parsis of Hubli assembled at Hormazd Baug this afternoon and prayed for the speedy termination of the war with success to Britain and her Allies.

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Indian War Loan.
CLOSES ON FRIDAY,
15th JUNE.
DON'T COMFORT YOURSELF WITH THE THOUGHT THAT TO-MORROW
"I'LL MAKE UP MY MIND WHAT I AM ABLE TO PAY"
BUT DO IT AT ONCE OR YOU'LL FIND TO YOUR SORROW
"FORGOTTEN AGAIN—AND TO-DAY'S THE LAST DAY."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. A. NARIMAN.—We cannot discuss our reasons for not publishing any rejected communication or enter into correspondence on the subject.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 15, 1917.

1837 AND 1917!

"Is India free? and does she wear her plumed
And jewelled turban with a smile of peace,
Or do we grind her still?"
(William Cowper) in "Winter Evening."

"He had derived more information from the Indian Press, of the real state of the Country, than from all the Councils, all the Boards, and all the Secretaries by whom he was surrounded."

(Lord William Bentinck.)

"No true friend of the Press will rest satisfied until he sees it placed under the safe-guard of the sole palladium of civil society—Trial by Jury."

(C. R. Prinsep.)

"I sincerely believe that the liberating of the Press in India is one of the most valuable acts ever attempted by the Indian Government; it strengthens their own hands and ears and eyes in ruling this vast region, and it is also a guarantee to the people that their rulers mean to govern with justice since they are not afraid to let their subjects to judge of their characters."

(Dwarka Nath Tagore.)

"Some have thought fit to surmise, that by the diffusion of education among the people of India, the connection between her and England will ultimately be dissolved. These people, I say, are quite wrong, because if gratitude be a feeling inherent in human nature, and if education and enlightenment tend to cherish that feeling, how can it be asserted that, if India owe to England, her Mother Country, a heavy debt of gratitude for her enlightenment that she will prove an ungrateful daughter? No, on the contrary, education and allowing to the people of India the exercise of the political privileges regarding the English, as at home, is the surest way of establishing British rule in India on the firmest basis."

(Prosunna Kumar Tagore.)

It is a far cry from the India of the year of grace 1917 to the India of the thirties of the last century, from the India of Lords Chelmsford and Pentland to the India of Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe. We are living in an age of such high pressure, that people hardly care to look back to the past until they are reminded of it. History, therefore, may be likened to an aerial chariot which carries the imagination back to some remote period when life was different from what it is now. We, therefore, make no apology for the quotations given at the top of the article, as they show what men of high position thought and how they worked for the uplift of the people and the Press of this country during the thirties of the last century. And we also make no apology for the reproduction, in another column, of an account of the "Free Press Dinner" given to Sir Charles Metcalfe, the legal member of the Council of Lord William Bentinck, on the 9th February, 1838. The speech of the evening was that of Mr. Logueville Clarke, the doyen of the Bar, and chairman at the dinner. The Indian Press, was then in its infancy but it was the Anglo-Indian Press, carried on by stalwart independent Englishmen whose fearless criticism of men and measures was like a thorn in the side of the bureaucracy then. The Government of Lord Amherst had, in 1826, passed an order in Council, prohibiting servants of Government from having any connection with the Press. This was reversed by Lord William Bentinck and in 1836 Sir Charles Metcalfe "freed the Press by law from all shackles." It was in gratitude for this act of justice that the Free Press Dinner was given to him, the names of those present at the dinner show how dearly the Freedom of the Press was valued by non-official Anglo-Indians then. Alas, what a change from then to now! To-day the majority of the Anglo-Indian Press as well as of non-official Anglo-Indians are only too glad to see the independent Indian Press and Indian opinion put under the jack-boot of the Press Act and Section 124A of the Criminal Procedure Code. According to Lord Pentland we cannot discuss, even in a constitutional manner, the question of Self-Government for India. While the whole world is resounding with the cry of the right of every nation to govern itself, it is only India, if Lord Pentland's words are true, whose mouth is to be muzzled; and whose independent Press, giving voice to the aspirations of her children, must be put down. Will the bureaucracy read, mark and inwardly digest the words of Mr. Logueville:—

"Freedom of discussion is a Freeman's birthright, and by freeing the Press you benefit the governed, by freeing the Press you likewise extend the blessings of knowledge and enlighten the people,—a measure which all allow is of vital importance to India. . . . The man who is opposed to the freeing of the Indian Press, must be the foe to enlightening the natives. . . . Free the Press and you strengthen the bond of union between the natives and the British subject."

The most unfortunate and uncalled for speech of Lord Pentland has shocked all India from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin and wise men are shaking their heads as if to say "are the dying embers of Bengal to be rekindled in Madras? Are we drifting back to the days of Lord Curzon?" Restriction of Press and speech has produced only the most baneful effects in all countries where it has been practised. We wish we had a Cavour at the head of Government at this time. That great Italian Statesman and Patriot, when restrictions on the press and even on the open expression of mischievous doctrines were urged upon him, replied—

"These would encourage secret plots and produce explosions. Night after night the muffled rebel steals forth in the dark and casts another and another brand upon the pile to which the hour of fatal maturity shall arrive when, he will apply the flames. The crisis is precipitated without warning, by folly on the one side and frenzy on the other and there is no notice of the treason until the traitors act."

Will the bureaucracy pay heed to these wise words of a great statesman and act betimes to create, a new and happy India which would be a tower of strength to the Mother Country? Or are they going to retire to the Cave of Ephesus like the legendery Seven Sleepers to fall into a long sleep there until when they might find the words "Too late" written on their door. *Verbum sat sapienti!*

THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

Turning to the details embraced by the summary table of the agricultural statistics of British India for the decennial period ending with 1915-16, reference to which was made in these columns on the 11th instant, the broad features may be noticed. Firstly, then, to the area classified.

Area in Thousands of Acres.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	Percentage of Increase.
Area by Survey ...	5,83,759	6,19,521	61.23
Area under Forest	81,748	85,0.9	4.97
Area not available for cultivation...	1,37,164	1,43,639	5.00
Culturable waste other than fallow	1,06,666	1,13,820	7.00
Fallow Land	39,935	57,731	30.60
Net Area Cropped.	2,14,226	2,21,778	3.52
Irrigated Area ...	36,654	46,898	30.00

It will be noticed that the area under forests has only increased by 4.07 per cent. in ten years. Having regard to the immense value of forests in the immediate future for important purposes of the State as well as for the economic dedvelolpment of the country, it is much to be wished that the Government of India would bestow greater attention than it has in the past on the extension and exploitation of Indian forests. As a matter of fact, they do not seem to have realised, or faintly realised, the immense potentialities of forests which, really speaking, are still a virgin field. No doubt the honourable member who holds the Portfolio of Agriculture in the Government of India, is alive to these potentialities, as is evidenced by the many observations he made on the subject during the course of his speech in the Indian Legislative Council on the budget in March last. It may not be uninteresting to refer to what was said about the greater development of forests. "I may mention," said Sir Claude Hill,

"that an extensive project is under consideration for the development of the North and Middle Andamans departmentally, and present estimates show, I think conclusively, that as soon as we are able to start financing that scheme we shall enter upon a project which will be of large profits to the State. . . . The Government of India are fully alive to the immense potentialities of the forest reserves of the country. Under the able administration of Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Forests, the commercial side of forests administration will not be lost sight of."

So far it is satisfactory to notice the future exploitation of Indian forests which the Imperial Government contemplate. Similarly, it is a matter of satisfaction to notice that the net area cropped shows an increase of 3.52 per cent. in ten years. At the same time it is needful that the increasing area of cultivable waste land other than fallow, should be put under cultivation. As to the area irrigated, it is all that could be desired. An increase of 30 per cent. in ten years is certainly excellent progress. It should be rembered that there are three principal ways of irrigation: (1) by canals, both Government and private; (2) by tanks; and (3) by wells. There are also minor miscellaneous sources. The total area of land irrigated by canals in 1915-16 was 2.07 crore acres, by tanks 0.68 crore, by wells 1.25 crore and by other sources 0.67 crore. The total area irrigated was thus 4.69 crore acres. It may be useful here to state the description of irrigated crops:—

	Crore Acres.		Crore Acres.
Other cereals and pulses ...	3.01	Miscellaneous ..	3.86
Wheat	0.97	Non-food or merchantable	0.68

It may be mentioned that the largest area of which crop irrigated was, of course, in the Punjab, say 47.73 lakh acres; and the next in the United Provinces, say 37.64 lakh acres. Punjab, again, is the premier province for irrigated merchantable crops, the area in 1915-16 having been 35.12 lakh acres; here also the United Provinces rank second with an area of 16-56 lakh acres.

Under food crops are officially enumerated the following: rice, wheat barley, jowari, bajri, ragi, maize, gram and miscellaneous. Sugar is also classed as a food crop. Opinions will differ whether it should be so considered. It is partly food and partly a crop for making *gur* and other crude soccharine products. Excluding sugar crops, we find that the average of all the food grains above enumerated during the last nine years ending with 1915-16 came annually to 1,98,584 thousand acres which shows an increase of 3,407 thousand, say, equivalent to 1.76 per cent. The following comparative table gives a clear idea of the increase and decrease in the cultivation of the principal food grains during the decade ending with 1915-16:—

Foodgrains.—In Thousand of Acres.

	Average 1907-08 to 1915-16.	1906-07.
Rice	77,240	73,541
Wheat	23,076	25,137
Jowari	21,640	20,781
Bajra	15,346	15,034
Gram	11,995	13,412
Miscellaneous (condiments, fruits, vegetables, etc.)	7,778	7,274

	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage.
Rice	+3,699	+5.03
Wheat	—2,011	—8.20
Jowari	+ 859	+4.13
Bajra	+ 512	+2.67
Gram	—1,417	—10.5
Miscellaneous (condiments, fruits, vegetables, etc.	+ 504	+7.00

Taking the food crops area, excluding sugar, there was a net increase in the nine years ending 1915-16 over the year 1906-07 of 3,967 thousand acres, equal to a growth of 1.76 per cent. There was a decline of 44 thousand acres in the sugar area. In other words, it was almost stationary, say 2,624 thousand acres in 1906-07 and an annual average of 2,580 thousand in the succeeding nine years. It is clear that sugar cultivation has in no way improved; and yet the sugar industry, under proper organisation of capital and expert management, should in a few years materially diminish the colossal imports of foreign sugars. So much then for one of the largest and most remunerative *swadeshi* industries in which India could engage but which is obviously sadly neglected!

A comparison of the non-food or merchantable crops may now be exhibited:—

Merchantable Crops.

	In thousand of acres.
Annual average of 9 years ending 1915-16	11,950
1906-07	41,048
Increase	902

This increase of 902 thousand acres is equal to 2.30 per cent. A detailed examination of the varieties of which merchantable crops consist may be noticed on another occasion. They are seeds, cotton, jute, other fibres, indigo, opium, coffee, tea, tobacco, fodder crops and sundries. In our previous article we had pointed out the desirability of showing a summary of agricultural live-stock for the decennial period, and here we have to point to the exhibition of another very necessary statement showing the annual yield of the two groups of crops. Mere acreage does not tell us whether we are increasing or decreasing our food crops and non-food crops. The essential fact to be made known is the *yield*, especially of food grains. Are the yields of rice, wheat, jwari, bajri, etc., which are the principal grains of consumption by the millions living in British India, increasing or diminishing in proportion to the growth of population? That is the crux of the whole agricultural industry. Larger areas of culturable lands may be brought into cultivation. That does not necessarily signify a larger yield. On the contrary, with a larger area the cultivators may have a smaller yield. We should know whether "the law of diminishing return" prevails to any material extent in British India. The statistics of yield can alone tell us the fact. Any number of tables of mere areas will never help to solve the question. But it is indeed a remarkable feature of *all* statistical returns annually issued by the Government of India that the very crucial returns which are alone essential for a correct inference, useful for the public to learn, are studiously omitted! We prefer 12 sheets of such crucial statistics to the hundreds and thousands of pages of what may be called non-informing and non-instructive statistics. The last are a waste of time, energy, and public monies. May we not once more appeal to the Government of India to take a new and radical departure in the exhibition of their various statistics? Sawdust will not do. We want *solid* timber.

Notes of the Day.

"Tino" Gone at Last.

There will be a mighty sigh of satisfaction throughout all the Allied countries,—and on the part of all honest and loyal Greeks,—at the news of the belated abdication of King Constantine. It is also satisfactory to know that the Crown Prince, who notoriously shares his father's *penchant* for the court at Berlin and the whole Hunnish cult, has been set aside from the succession. Still more satisfactory is the news that there is a probability of M. Venizelos returning to the premiership. If that happens Greece will really return to a state of affairs under which her destiny will be in the hands of honest men who can be relied upon to govern according to the constitution. It will be noted that the policy of preserving the Schleswig-Holstein dynasty at all has been questioned in the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Swift MacNeill, stated that there was no ground for the assumption that the ex-King had been allowed to nominate his successor. Presumably then Prince Alexander is the nominee of the protecting powers. There is this to be said for their action, that Prince Alexander is believed to be quite out of sympathy with his father's pro-German tendencies, and during a time when the crisis was most acute he left London for Athens in order to try and induce the King to alter his policy.

The New King.

But since there is no reason to believe that the Greeks are bent upon preserving a foreign monarchy, it would have been surely better to have set up a provisional government until such time as they were able to decide for themselves the form of government they would have, and, if it were to be a monarchy, to elect a king of their own choice. The great powers are rather too fond of setting kings upon the thrones of petty states, and it cannot be said that their selections have ever been particularly successful. Prince Alexander may have given all the assurances necessary to the protecting powers as to his policy and pledged himself to adhere to the Allied cause, but, at the same time, he is very young,—he is not yet twenty-four,—and one does not know how much strength or weakness he may display if unscrupulous intriguers succeed in getting near him. For this reason it is to be hoped that the old gang that surrounded King Constantine will be completely cleared out and that M. Venizelos will really come back to Athens. With that honest-souled old patriot at his elbow there need not be much fear of the young monarch going astray.

The Ex-King.

It is pathetic to think of the brilliant career that the ex-King has blasted by his mistaken adhesion to a cause that is reprobated throughout the civilised world and his dishonest intrigues against the states to which the country he ruled owes its independence,—to say nothing of the personal and selfish ambition which led him to suppose he could play the part of an autocrat in a state where the monarchy was pledged, as a condition of its existence, to respect the constitution. A few years ago Constantine was the hero and idol of the Greek people. From that pedestal he has fallen as a result of overweening ambition and, as in the case of many other monarchs who have fallen, largely by submitting to the influence of a Queen who was more concerned for the interests of the Royal House from which she came than those of the country she has adopted. The ex-King now goes to live in retirement in Switzerland. He will be spared a life of poverty, however. His personal fortune is great. His father, the late King George, was one of the shrewdest business men in Europe and a most successful speculator. He left a very large fortune, which should be sufficient amply to provide both for the King in exile and the King in office.

The Bishop and the War Loan.

Some people will be curious to know to what the Bishop of Bombay was referring in his sermon at the Cathedral yesterday when he said, "I cannot pretend that I approve of all that has been done in connection with the War Loan." Was his lordship thinking of War Loan lotteries or of the Ahmedabad mamlatdar, or has he heard of the doings of some other mamlatdars that have not as yet shared the fierce light of publicity? The good Bishop seems to have been in a generally pessimistic mood and was good enough to remind some of those, who no doubt were swelling with proud emotion at the thought of their subscriptions, that "we cannot pretend that lending at 5½ per cent. is a very heroic action." Well it may be sometimes,—for instance if you can get double the rate or more in another quarter, which is by no means unusual in these days,—or if you have to borrow at anything from six per cent. upwards in order to lend to the Government at 5½. However, we may be grateful that the Bishop's somewhat querulous mood ultimately dissolved into a fine peroration on the liberties that we are fighting for, and a reminder to his august audience, that "we are fighting for the internal liberties of the peoples",—the "great problem pressing itself into the war time which will remain the problem of the readjustment after the war."

Round Table Propaganda.

People in this country might have supposed, after hearing Mr. Lionel Curtis's swan song, that the Round Table propaganda for an Imperial Parliament, which would take over the Government of India, on the lines laid down in the famous "Meston, Marris and Chirol" letter had received its quietus. Such is not the case. The propaganda appears to be very much alive in other parts of the Empire as witness the following cable from the Toronto correspondent of the "Times" which appears in its issue of April 29th:

The first of a series of meetings under the auspices of the Canadian Round Table has been held at London, Ontario. The subject of discussion was Canada's relation to the Empire. The Chairman was Sir Edmund Walker, and the speakers were: Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, Mr. Rowell, the Liberal leader, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, and Professor Colby, of the McGill University. All the speakers emphasised the devotion of Canada to the Empire and the necessity of closer organisation when peace was restored.

The most noteworthy speech was that of Mr. Flavelle, who demanded the right of full citizenship in the Empire and urged the acceptance of full responsibility for the defence of the Empire, *and even proportionate responsibility for the government of India and Egypt.*"

The Round Table is creating an organisation in all the Provinces, and the Toronto meeting will be followed by others throughout the Dominion.

Canada and India!

India, *pace* Lords Willingdon and Pentland etc., must not agitate for self-government, especially "at the present time." But in the meanwhile Canadians may agitate for the right of full citizenship in the Empire, and a bit more,—the right to govern India as well! What a commentary is the above extract on Lord Willingdon's question: What will the people of the Empire think if they find

"that a considerable section of the educated public in India is busily engaged is a political agitation at a time when every man ought to show his loyalty to the British Empire by concentrating every effort and straining every nerve to secure the triumph of our arms."

One man may steal a horse but the other must not look over the stable wall!

KING CONSTANTINE ABDICATES.

IN FAVOUR OF HIS SECOND SON.

FRENCH TROOPS ENTER LARISSA.

BATTLE OF MESSINES

BRITISH CAPTURE OF 7,342 PRISONERS.

RAID NEAR LENS DRIVEN OFF.

THREE ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 14.

A British communiqué says our total captures since June 7th are now 7,342 prisoners, including 145 officers, 47 guns, 242 machine guns and 60 trench mortars.

We drove off a raiding party in the morning north-westward of Lens.

We brought down yesterday three German aeroplanes and drove down two others. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down one inside our lines. All of ours returned.

FURTHER ADVANCE EAST OF MESSINES.

ENEMY COMPELLED TO ABANDON IMPORTANT SECTION OF FIRST LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 15.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We made further advance eastward of Messines and combined with pressure southward of the Front, our attack compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of the first line between the Lys river and St. Yves. We followed up the enemy closely, and made considerable progress east of Ploegsterrt Wood and also gained ground near Gapaard.

We carried out raids northward of Bullecourt and southward of Hooge.

LORD ROTHERMERE.

TO BE NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 14.

It is stated that Lord Rothermere will be the new Food Controller.

(Lord Rothermere is a brother of Lord Northcliffe and associated with him in the proprietorship and management of his various newspapers.)

BRITISH TRADE IN MAY.

INCREASE IN IMPORT AND DECREASE IN EXPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 14.

The imports for May increased by £3,827,726 and the exports decreased by £3,587,155 compared with May last year.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION REPORT.

TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT ALTERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the report of the Mesopotamia Commission including the Vincent report would be published immediately without alteration.

SINKING OF MERCHANTMAN.

NO DEPRESSION OVER RETURNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., June 14.

Increase in the sinking of merchantmen was expected and is attributed to the return of submarines which had been re-fitting. Hence, there is no depression over returns which are still considerably below those of the enemy's most active weeks.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAIZE CROP

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TAKING OVER SURPLUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, June 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 14.

The Imperial Government is taking over the surplus crop of the South African maize at 14-3 a bag.

In the House of Assembly Sir Thomas Smartt said with a view to assisting Imperial Government to prosecute the war the Union Government should not insist upon such extremely good bargain for the South African farmer. He emphasised that it was due to the protection of the British Navy that British ships were able to take away the maize.

General Botha declared the price was not too high. He believed that if the Imperial Government had not stepped in, the farmers would only have received the poorest prices from speculators. Moreover, the price in England would have been much higher.

FRENCH WAR AIMS.

REPLY TO RUSSIAN NOTE.

RESOLVED TO LIBERATE ALSACE-LORRAINE.

FULL INDEMNITIES FOR INHUMAN RAVAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, June 13.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., June 14.

The French reply to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims is published here. It says:—

France, relying on the sentiments of her old and loyal Ally, rejoices to be in full community of ideas with the Russian Government and people on the subject of war. France does not dream of oppressing any people, but is resolved that the oppression so long weighing on the world shall be destroyed and that the authors of crimes shall be punished. France, forced to fight in defence of her liberty, means to secure release and return of the faithful provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and will fight with her Allies till their territorial right to independence is restored, full indemnities for inhuman ravages are paid and indispensable guarantees against recurrence of horrors obtained.

THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND

LEGION OF HONOUR CONFERRED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., June 14.

The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour on Major William Redmond.

SQUADRONS OF ENEMY AIRMEN.

BOMB PLACES BETWEEN MOSELLE AND SAAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, June 14.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., June 14.

The "Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung" states that during the night of June 4 several squadrons of enemy airmen bombed places between the Moselle and Saar.

GEN. PERSHING ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 14.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 14.

Gen. Pershing has arrived here.

SEA-FIGET OFF CHRISTIANIA.

BRITISH DESTROYER HITS GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 14.

The report of sea-fight wired this morning is possibly explained by the news of an encounter between British destroyers and a German submarine near Christiania. The fishermen believe the latter was hit.

AMERICAN ARMED STEAMER SUNK.

BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 13.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., June 14.

A German submarine has sunk the American armed steamer Petrolite.

EXCELLENT SPIRIT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

FRATERNISATION WITH ENEMY STAMPED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 14.

Interviewed on his return from the Front, M. Kerensky says that the spirit of the troops generally is good, fraternisation with the enemy has been almost stamped out, while desertions now excite general condemnation among the soldiers, who demand the severest punishment for them. Transport of reinforcements and supplies to the Front is proceeding more smoothly.

"TINO" ABDICATES.

IN FAVOUR OF HIS SECOND SON.

GOING TO SWITZERLAND.

DEMAND OF PROTECTING POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. June 14.

Reuter telegraphs from Athens that King Constantine has abdicated in favour of his son, Prince Alexander.

PARIS, June 13.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. June 14.

King Constantine has indicated that he is going to Switzerland, via Italy.

PROTECTING POWERS DEMAND ABDICATION.

ANY SUCCESSOR OTHER THAN CROWN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, June 13.
Recd. 3.45 p.m., June 14.

M. Jonnart interviewed M. Zaimis and demanded on behalf of the protecting Powers the abdication of King Constantine and the designation of his successor, other than the Crown Prince. M. Zaimis replied that he recognised the disinterestedness of the Powers whose whole aim was to reconstitute the unity of Greece under the aegis of the constitution. M. Zaimis promised to convey King Constantine's decision after a meeting of the Crown Council, consisting of the former Premiers.

KING'S INTENTION ANNOUNCED.

The Allied troops had been placed at the disposal of M. Jonnart with orders not to land them until the King had announced his decision. After the meeting of the Crown Council, M. Zaimis announced that King Constantine had decided to abdicate.

PRINCE ALEXANDER DESIGNATED SUCCESSOR.

The Premier's note to M. Jonnart is as follows:—

"Your Excellency having demanded the abdication of the King and the designation of his successor the Premier notifies your Excellency that his Majesty, solicitous as ever solely for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the Crown Prince and designates Prince Alexander as his successor."

MR. BONAR LAW'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMMONS.

PRINCE ALEXANDER TAKES OATH AS KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 14.
LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bonar Law announced abdication of King Constantine (Loud cheers) in favour of his second son Prince Alexander, who had taken the oath as King.

Mr. Lynch asked, "What does Government expect to gain by the abdication of the King when the same abuses will be perpetuated under another name"?

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "We hope to gain a restored constitutional government representative of the whole of Greece."

Mr. Swift Macneil protested against Constantine being allowed to nominate his successor. Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was wrong to say that Constantine had nominated his successor.

GENERAL RELIEF FELT IN LONDON AND PARIS.

GREAT BLOW AT HUN INTRIGUE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., June 14.

General relief is felt both here and in Paris at the abdication of King Constantine. It is emphasised that as a result of his action the position of the Allies at Salonika will be immensely strengthened and in addition a great blow has been struck at German influence and intrigue in the Mediterranean.

French newspapers foreshadow the possibility of M. Venezelos ultimately becoming Premier and urge the internment of several leading hostile personages still remaining at Athens.

ITALIANS OCCUPY JANINA.

SAFE BASE FOR ALLIED COMUNICATIONS.

LONG AEGEAN SEA ROUTE REPLACED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

Rome.—A semi-official message states that the Italians occupied Janina in order to create a safe base for communications with the Allied army in Macedonia, replacing the Aegan Sea, route, which is long and is exposed to submarines.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 14.

During the week ending 10th, 537 ships entered Italian ports and 498 departed. Five Italian steamers and five small sailing boats were lost.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

APPREHENSIONS OF A COMING STORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, June 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 14.

The political situation remains critical. Newspapers generally regard the present Ministry as a stop-gap. Certain mutterings are audible suggestive of a coming storm capable of wrecking some existing institutions although the military element at present in the back-ground keeps up latent activity.

THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW.

MR. HENDERSON ADDRESSES RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, June 14.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., June 14.

Mr. Henderson addressed 4,000 soldiers here and explained the British point of view. He had a fine reception.

GENERAL DINIKINE.

APPOINTED C.-IN-C. TO RUSSIAN FORCES ON WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 14.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., June 14.

General Dinikine, a former Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed to the supreme command on the Western front in succession to General Gourko.

FRENCH TROOPS ENTER LARISSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., June 14.

A French official communiqué says, "Our cavalry entered Larissa at six on Tuesday morning."

AGREEMENT BETWEEN M. JONNART AND GOVERNMENT.

TROOPS ENCAMPED AT PIRAEUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 14.

A telegram from Athens says that the troops have landed and encamped at the Piraeus by agreement between M. Jonnart and the Government. There have been no incidents.

BETTER PAY FOR MEMBERS OF INDIAN ARMY.

TO BE SETTLED AT CONFERENCE INDIA OFFICE AND WAR OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., June 14.

In the House Commons, Mr. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, said it was hoped that the question of better rates of pay for members of Indian Army invalided home would be settled at a conference between the India Office and the War Office as soon as possible.

AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND

BOMB ON A SCHOOL IN EAST END.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 14.

The following official statement is issued regarding the air raid. Bombs were first dropped in the outskirts of East London at 11-30 and numerous bombs followed in rapid succession in the East End. One fell on a railway station hitting an incoming train, and seven were killed and seventeen injured. Another fell on a school killing ten children and injuring fifty. A number of warehouses were damaged and a fire caused. The casualties, so far reported in the London area, are forty-one killed and 121 injured but the final figures may be greater. A few bombs were also dropped near North Foreland and on the opposite bank of the Thames where four were injured.

The raid lasted fifteen minutes in London. Guns engaged the raiders and many aeroplanes both naval and military went up as soon as the enemy were reported off the coast. Several engagements occurred but the results are at present uncertain.

THE RAID DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 13.

London was bathed in sunshine, though with a slight haze, when the raiders arrived. Although they flew at an immense height three could be seen with the naked eys just underneath a cluster of tiny clouds of smoke from bursting shrapnel. They were making eastwards.

The first announcement of the presence of the raiders was a terrific explosion equal to that of a zeppelin bomb. Then apparently the gunners espied the enemy for a tremendous gunfire ensued. The crowds in the streets watched the raiders and there was not the slightest panic. A member of Reuter's staff on arriving at a London station found that a train had been bombed in the fore part and was blazing. Some station buildings were wrecked.

SCENES IN EAST END.

Four German aeroplanes reached London flying at a height of at least eighteen thousand feet. They looked like specks of flashing silver. Both heavy and light guns opened a tremendous fire. The hostile machines apparently separated over the East End but closed up again when on the north side of the river. The whole time they were closely followed by bursting shrapnel like balls of cotton wood. An eye-witness remarked upon the good shooting at a most difficult target. The cannonading shook the buildings violently and rattled the windows.

There was a rush of City workers to the roofs which had never before accommodated such numbers. Others ran into the streets to see the sight. The city pigeons were stupefied by the explosions and flew in drunken spasms among chimney pots.

Mr. Justice Darling was sitting at the Law Courts. On hearing the raid he remarked 'I think we are as safe here as anywhere,' and the examining Counsel acquiescing they cooly proceeded.

A THRILLING DUEL.

The residents of South London watched an English aeroplane fight a thrilling duel, and heard the chaser's machine-guns being operated. People in the eastern suburbs witnessed a great chase of the raiders towards the coast by a large number of British machines.

THE KING UNMOVED.

The King was holding an investiture at Buckingham Palace but calmly proceeded throughout the raid. This was typical of the attitude of the whole of London, where the entire absence of panic was most remarkable. Subsequently the King visited the raided area and was given an enthusiastic reception.

NO DAMAGE OF MILITARY CONSEQUENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 14.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby stated that hitherto 49 had been killed and two hundred injured in the air raid and he feared the figures would be exceeded. As far as he knew no damage of military consequence had been done.

According to one report we had been successful to a certain extent in dealing with the raiders.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that as far as was known twelve or fifteen enemy aeroplanes crossed the coast at North Foreland and proceeded across Essex straight for London. Two bombs were reported to have been dropped near North Foreland. Bombs began to drop in the East End of London at 11.25 and thirteen fell in the City.

The casualties in city so far were 31 killed and 67 injured. All anti-aircraft guns in London were in action and large numbers of aeroplanes went up in pursuit. The casualties in the metropolitan area were not yet known but he regretted to say that a Council school in East End had been hit and that ten children were killed and fifty injured. Hitherto it was only definitely known that one raider had been brought down.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PREMIER ON COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPT TO TACKLE FOOD PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 14.

Mr. Lloyd-George, at Downing Street to-day, addressing the Commissioners appointed to enquire into industrial unrest, said that the industrial machine had been working at exceptionally high pressure. Five million men in the prime of life had been withdrawn from industry, but with the diminished numbers it had been necessary in many cases to maintain an increased output. Consequently there had been much over-strain, fatigue, exhaustion and irritation. He did not doubt that the innumerable changes necessary to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies had caused much friction, but the marvel was that there had been so little and the results accomplished had been beyond the anticipations of men perfectly acquainted with the industrial possibilities of this country.

A THOROUGH AND IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

This had undoubtedly been a great surprise and disappointment to our enemies. Nevertheless, there had been trouble and friction which the Commission would investigate. The murmurings and grumblings did not come merely from men interested in promoting disquiet, but from men honestly anxious to help the country with the prosecution of war. Government wished the enquiry to be thorough and impartial and he was sure from the character of the Commissioners that that would be the case.

The investigation should not be too formal and it was, therefore, undesirable that the meetings should be public, otherwise witnesses would be disinclined to talk freely. He was anxious that the enquiries should be concluded at the earliest possible moment, so that the recommendations as to the best way of dealing with the unrest could be made as soon as possible.

CAUSES OF UNREST.

There were many suggestions with regard to the causes of the unrest, including hours of llabour, trade union regulations, complaints of action of employers or foremen, also of administration of the Munitions Act, dear food and profiteering and hardships connected with efforts to maintain the army. All such questions must be thoroughly investigated, but Government did not propose to await the report of Commissioners before dealing with certain things

The Ministry of Munitions was at present engaged on important negotiations with the Amalgamated Engineers on the subject of the Munitions Act, certain sections of which were perhaps not so necessary now that most industries in the country were used for Government purposes.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD.

They would also certainly not await, the report of Commissioners before dealing with the high price of food and alleged profiteering. Government had already started a most searching investigation of that subject and he hoped shortly to make proposals which would very substantially reduce the cost of some of the necessaries of life.

It was essential above all that the Commissioners' recommendations should be made at the earliest possible date, three weeks rather than three months, but at any rate by the first week in July.

Replying to Mr. Clunes, Mr. Lloyd George said the Commissioners might enquire with regard to profiteering and say whether they thought Government were going far enough. He did not doubt that Government would announce the result of the enquiries before the Commissioners had completed the investigations.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 14.

The Admiralty announces that 2,767 ships arrived in British ports last week and 2,822 sailed. Twenty-two over sixteen hundred tons were sunk and ten under. Twenty-three were unsuccessfully attacked. Six fishing boats were sunk.

1837 AND 1917

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.

THE FREE PRESS DINNER TO SIR C. METCALFE.

The following account of the "Free Press Dinner" which was given to Sir C. Metcalfe in the year 1838, which has been unearthed from an old volume by a correspondent will be read with interest at the present time:—

The Free Press Dinner to Sir Charles Metcalfe was held on Friday, the 9th February, 1838. Mr. Longueville Clarke was its Chairman, and Henry Meredith Parker, Esqr., was Vice-Chairman. The Stewards were James Pattle, Col. Young, Theodore Dickens, Frederick Halliday, Charles Prinsep, Capt. Cockerell, Dr. Ranken, W. C. Hurry, Capt. Thompson, Capt. T. Taylor, P. O'Hanlon, Capt Forbes, Dr. John Grant, William Spiers, Dr Goodeve, R. G. Bagshaw, William Bracken, R. W. G. Frith, Dwarkanath Tagore, J. F. Leith, W. P. Grant, R. S. Thompson, H. Burkinyoung, Prosunno Cumar Tagore, Capt. Vint, Rustomjee Cowasjee, Thomas Holroyd, William Prinsep, Thomas Boracken, James Sutherland and William Patrick, Esqr.

Mr. Longueville Clarke said:—

"Gent'emen! having briefly alluded to the origin and results of the Freedom of the Press, I now approach the immediate object of the toast. The Freedom of the Press in India. (Cheers) Those who are opposed to it, admit the excellency of it in other countries, but they allege, that India is not prepared to receive it, and that peculiarities exist here which make its introduction dangerous. On this point I come to issue at once, and affirm broadly, that of all countries, British India requires the Freedom of the Press. (Cheers.) I draw no nice distinctions; I admit the local peculiarities which are relied on, and I assert that it is the existence of these very peculiarities which imperatively require that the Press of India should be free. In support of this assertion, I appeal to the former and present state of this country, when the Press was restricted, and when the Press is free. Many of you must remember the abrogated order of the 5th April 1823, published by Government for the guidance and conduct of Editors. In that they were told that they must not publish nor republish anything—not even from English papers—which might impugn the conduct or hurt the feelings of the King, or any of the Royal Family—the Court of Directors, or Authorities in England connected with England,—the Governor-General, Members of Council, the Judges, Bishops, Government Officers, nor disturb the harmony or unanimity of Society. If they could have relied on the veracity of the small note which followed, true it is, that they had slight reason to complain; for the order gravely assured them, that these prohibitions imposed no irksome restrictions on free discussion, or publishing information. (Laughter) Aye, gentlemen, those who only read the order, may well laugh, but the working of it was not calculated to prove a matter of mirth to the proprietors of the two journals which were suppressed, or to the two editors who were banished. (Cheers). Such, gentlemen, was the state of the country, when the Press was fettered but what is its state now? Why, the first great point is, that we have the same law for the Press here as exists in England. The English who have come to this dismal clime, have not left their liberty behind them, and the natives of the soil find that the English have brought liberty to them. (Cheers). I deny, gentlemen, that we are desirous of a partial despotism. Englishmen would banish despotism altogether. I deny that we want an atmosphere of liberty of our own; but the liberty which is our birthright we would not part with, and we would share it with our Native fellow-subjects. (Loud Cheers.) In the present state of the country, we do share with them the Liberty of the Press, and this the first contrast between our present and former state. The next contrast, gentlemen, is that a system has been introduced alike beneficial for the governors and the governed. For the governors, it is beneficial, for it not only dissipates discontent, but it discloses in the germ by exposing the causes by which it is generated. Well did my friend, Mr. Turton say, when speaking from this Chair, no man commits treason in a newspaper, and well did he allude to the evidence of Sir John Malcolm who disclosed the seditious libels, which had secretly been circulated among the native soldiery, exciting them to mutiny, and the murder of their officers. That, gentlemen, could never have happened in a newspaper. (Cheers). But now, gentlemen, let me also recall to your recollection the peculiar situation of a Governor-General. In him the fault is not, but it is in the system. He may be the wisest, the most talented, and the best of men; yet when he lands on these shores what does he know of the country, the people, their language their habits, customs or laws? He has to rule the destiny of eighty millions of people, without possessing those indispensable essentials for governing, experience and local knowledge. He must be either a useless tool in the hands of those that surround him, or if he be deaf to their advice, his ignorance is his only guide. To this vast evil one remedy has been found, the freeing of the Indian Press. If injustice be practised, there the injured man may complain; if suggestions are to be offered, they can be there proclaimed, and canvassed by the people who may support their merits, or point out their in utility. What were the words of Lord William Bentinck, to the deputation of which I formed one, I repeat them in the presence of many who heard them with myself. "*That he had derived more information from the Indian Press, of the real state of the country, than from all the Councils, all the Boards, and the Secretaries, by whom he was surrounded.*"

Let us now, gentlemen, examine how far the freedom of the Press conduces to the weal of the governed. First, it confers on us freedom of discussion, which is the birthright of every free man. The majesty of the people is no idle phrase, for it imports that, which is really the case, that the true Sovereignty is in the Nation and not in the Ruler. All Kings, all governors are in fact but servants of the State, placed at its head for their talents, their knowledge, and their virtues, justly respected for these qualities, and looked up to with gratitude for the benefits they dispense. I abate not one tittle from the honour which is their due, and yield to no man for the respect in which I hold them. Yet is the Government of the State entrusted to their care, not because it is their property, not because the people are their serfs or slaves, but in order that they may fully discharge the duties of governing. (Cheers). Can it be endured then, that the people for whom they hold their trusts, are not to question their acts, or that the right of discussing the measures of their rulers is to be denied to the State for whose service and weal they have been crowned? Hence, gentlemen, it is, that Freedom of discussion is a Freeman's birth-right, and by freeing the Press you benefit the governed, by freeing the Press you likewise extend the blessings of knowledge and enlighten the people,—a measure which all allow is of vital importance to India. In those countries where the Press is most free, is knowledge most diffused. It not only imparts instruction, but excites to learning, and the man who is opposed to the freeing of the Indian press, must be the foe to enlightening the natives. (Loud cheers). But, gentlemen, a stronger argument still remains. Free the Press and you strengthen the bond of union between the natives and British subjects. Free the Press, and you teach the natives what European countries are, what England is; you make them familiar with your laws, your manners, your arts, your sciences, your comforts, luxuries, wealth and independence; they draw the contrast between the state of things there, and in their country here, they perceive the difference between the spear and the sword, rapine and violence of the Mahratta and Pindaree, and the protection of property and person by law. (Loud cheers). Tell me, then, will not the native find himself drawn towards the land and the nation who give him security and justice in exchange for destruction and plunder? Tell me, will not the bond of union be strengthened?

SOME MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

HEROIC WORK OF TWO WOMEN TEACHERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., June 14.

Considering the shower of bombs including the aerial torpedoes which accompanied the air raid in populous districts, there were some miraculous escapes. For instance, tenements inhabited by at least two thousand five hundred persons had thousands of windows smashed and a hole blown in the roadway and other damage of like nature, but there was not a single fatality. Bombs fell in a school without exploding and also in the vicinity of another school where children were marshalled in the yard on the sounding of alarm and kept singing while the raid was in progress. All of them were scatheless, but harrowing scenes were witnessed at the school in the East End where a bomb penetrated the roof killing a girl on the top floor and several boys in the senior class on the next floor. It then exploded in the infant room on the ground floor scattering sixty-four infants and reducing forms and tables to a chaotic mass. Two women teachers escaped uninjured, but they were covered with blood. They worked heroically recovering the dead and the injured. Many of the latter were without limbs.

LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

DELHI HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Home Rule League held in Delhi on the 11th instant:—

"That the Delhi Branch of the Home Rule League emphatically protest against the unconstitutional attitude taken up by his Excellency, Lord Pentland against the constitutional movement of the Home Rule League towards Self-Government at an early date, and expresses its belief that Home Rule members will meet firmly all repressive and unconstitutional measures imposed unlawfully by highly placed officials wherever they may be and that its faith in the King and the Great British Democracy remain unswerving."

Offici l and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon will leave Bombay for Poona on Tuesday next and not on Monday as previously announced.

Their Excellencies attended the Special War Loan Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral yesterday morning at 8-30. Their Excellencies visited the various War Loan Offices in the evening, and afterwards attended a meeting of the Bombay Citizens' War Loan Committee in the Council Hall. There was a Naval Guard of Honour.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Silver, Director of Industries, United Provinces, will shortly be joining the Indian Munitions Board, Simla. He is probably the first representative of the commercial community to have joined the Munitions Board. Mr. and Mrs. Silver were entertained on Wednesday at a farewell party which was largely attended. Mr. Comalley, late of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills, officiates as director of industries, United Provinces.

KING CONSTANTINE.



Whose abdication has been ordered by Russia, France and Britain.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SECOND SON.

REPORT OF BEING KILLED PROVES UNTRUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 14.

The Vatican states that Mr. Bonar Law's second son who was recently reported killed is a prisoner with the Turks.

FINAL FIGURES OF CASUALTIES.

NO DAMAGE OF NAVAL OR MILITARY CHARACTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14, 1-50 a.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 14.

It is officially announced that the casualties in the air raid now total 55 men, 16 women and 26 children killed, 223 men, 122 women and 94 children injured. No military or naval damage was done.

EXPLOSION IN A MUNITIONS FACTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 14, 1-0 a.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 14.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Bonar Law estimated that between eighty and ninety had been killed and four hundred injured in the air raid.

He announced that there had been a serious explosion in a munitions factory at Ashton-under-Lyne, causing numerous casualties.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PIANIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 14.

The death is announced of Miss Teresa Carreno, the famous pianist.

Teresa Carreno, pianist was born in Caracas, Venezuela, on 22nd December, 1853. She was the daughter of Manuel Antonio Carreno, the Minister of Finance, and an amateur musician of ability, from whom his daughter received her first instruction. Later she studied with Gottschalk in the States and in Paris with Professor Georges Mathias, one of Chopin's best pupils, and still later under Rubinstein. Her first professional appearance was made in New York in November 1861, as a "wonder-child," since when her fame constantly increased. It is curious that she was at one time fairly embarked on a career as an operatic vocalist under Maurice Strakosch. Her versatility did not end here, for during a three weeks' emergency she actually conducted the performances of her opera company herself. In 1889 she again appeared as a pianist since which time she had not reverted to opera.

WHY?

Why, asks "New India," is it desirable to keep secret the military strength of the European and Eurasian Sections of the Indian Defence Force, while the erroneous figures of the enrolments for the Indian Section were held up to public scorn for the amusement of the civilised world? For military reasons? Then why not secrecy on both? Judging by the number of applications for exemption, the Europeans and Eurasians are not very anxious to be on service, and we wonder how they will like the idea that some are to be permanently embodied.

CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.



Who has been set aside from the succession to the Greek Throne.

AMERICAN LABOUR DELEGATE TO RUSSIA.

ADVISED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER SOCIALIST WORLD CONGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 15.

Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has cabled to Mr. Duncan, Labour delegate in the American Mission to Russia, advising him to attend, if invited, the Conference in Petrograd to consider the advisability of calling a world congress of Socialists and Trade Unionists. Mr. Gompers continues:—Of course, you will insist on the acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy for every country and also on the necessity for all people of each country living their own lives and working out their own destinies. America entered the war in order to safeguard these principles and American labour will fight for the destruction of autocracy and victorious establishment and maintenance of democracy.

M. JONNART'S MISSION TO ATHENS.

DRASTIC STEPS FORESHADOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

M. Jonnart's mission to Athens has evidently set Paris buzzing. It is understood he represents France, Britain and Russia and the securing of the Thessalian harvest is popularly supposed to be a very minor matter compared with others entrusted to him. Most drastic measures for solving the Greek crisis are believed to be quite probable in the near future. The British press accepts this view of the possibilities of the situation, which, moreover, is strengthened by telegrams from Athens, which mention the exodus of Venezelists from the capital in anticipation of coming events.

"The Times" correspondent at Athens says the Germanophiles are planning resistance, but it is likely to be half-hearted, as the people are thoroughly sick of the regime that supports M. Gounaris and his associates. Desperate efforts are being made to obtain immunity for high placed personalities.

WAR LOAN DAY.

(Continued from page 5.)

the Press. The Advertisements Sub-Committee which in the beginning sat from day to day, designed and brought out seven kinds of Posters, of which 31,550 copies were printed and a very large majority posted throughout the City of Bombay. About 1,87,000 Leaflets of four different kinds in English, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu were drafted and have been distributed throughout the City within the last three months, partly with the help of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways, who also distributed them up the line. Our best thanks are due to the Railway Companies and to Mr. F. C. Rimington for his kind help and co-operation. All the Cinemas of Bombay were kept supplied with slides of short advertisements. About 60 Canvas Notices "Buy War Loan" were put up across most of the important streets of Bombay. A very large number of the newspapers of this City were kept supplied with advertisements throughout the last three months. Most of the papers advertised the Loan at special rates. The best thanks of the Committee are due to the Press for their valuable co-operation. The Committee also are greatly indebted to Mr. J. E. Needham for his ready assistance and advice.

WARD COMMITTEES.

The Sub-Committee to approach Firms was again divided into smaller Sub-Committees to explain the advantages of the War Loan to such Branches of Trade as they may be connected with. Thus there were Sub-Committees to approach (a) English Firms, (b) Cotton Trades, (c) the Agents of Mills, (d) All Business Houses associated with the Traders Association, (e) Marwari community and (f) Piece-goods Trade. Letters were also addressed to the Grain-dealers' Association, the Shroffs' Association and the Pearl Merchants' Association requesting their co-operation in explaining the advantages of the War Loan to members of their respective associations. The Committee have to thank the members of the various Sub-Committees for the valuable work done.

Committees were formed for the different Wards of the City, with the following gentlemen as Chairmen of the seven Wards:—Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, the Hon. Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

Office accommodation was secured for each of the Committee within their respective Wards, where Committee Meetings regularly took place and all inquiries were answered. Public Meetings of the residents of the respective Wards were organized by all the Ward Committees. The A. Ward Committee had three offices in different parts of the Ward. The Bazar Gate Street Office proved particularly useful. Not only was information given but very often application forms were filled up, money received and sent to the Bank of Bombay. They invited the representatives of the various Associations working in their Ward to join their Committee. In their turn, these representatives arranged for Meetings of their various Associations. The Committee drew up a scheme for the guidance of school authorities in their Ward, indicating how facilities could be given to teachers to subscribe to the Loan by the instalment system. Some of the schools adopted it. Mr. S. B. Billimoria, a member of the A Ward Committee, distributed a large number of Leaflets in English and the vernaculars at his own cost, for which the Committee's best thanks are due. The B. and the C. Wards formed Sub-Committees to approach different communities in their Wards, and explained the terms of the Loan. The D. Ward was conspicuous by its efforts amongst the mill-hands. They organized several Meetings, when on one occasion the attendance was five thousand. Our Leaflets were freely distributed at these Meetings and many questions were asked and satisfactorily answered. The F. Ward Committee also organized mill-hands' meetings and at one of these a sum of Rs. 16,500 was subscribed. The E. Ward Committee organized a party of 48 persons to pay personal visits from house to house. The Committee of the F. Ward which is situated in the northernmost part of the Island worked energetically and made the terms of the Loan known to all classes of the population in their Ward.

All the Ward Committees regularly sent Minutes of their Meetings for the information of the Central Committee, which clearly showed the useful work done by them. In several instances large sums were subscribed through their instrumentality.

COMMITTEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The best thanks of our Committee are due to the Chairmen, Honorary Secretaries and Members of all Ward Committees. On the 7th of April their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon honoured all the Ward Committees by a visit to their respective offices.

We cannot conclude our Report without acknowledging how deeply the Committee are indebted to their Excellencies, the Governor and Lady Willingdon for the keen interest they took in the work done by the Committee and for the valuable advice and assistance given.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the meeting. Lord Willingdon said:—

Your Excellency, your Highness and gentlemen, it only remains for me to make a few winding up remarks in regard to what I think has been one of the greatest efforts that has ever been undertaken in the Bombay Presidency. I should like in the first place to say that I am glad to feel that, after the most lucid and descriptive account which has been given by Mr. Cowasji of the work of the various branches of this War Loan Fund, it is not necessary for me to say more than a very few words and I would say that in front of this extremely representative gathering of the Bombay citizens I should like to emphasise that point and ask them to excuse me from saying very much, because I am still feeling the effects of my recent journey to Simla, where I had spent a few days on behalf of the Bombay Presidency. I simply rise here to thank you from the bottom of my heart one and all for the splendid zeal and devotion that they have put in this matter of popularising and helping forward in every possible way this Indian War Loan. Gentlemen, I have often had the opportunity of captaining a side of a cricket match, but I may assure you of this that to be the captain of the administration of the various interests in the Bombay Presidency is one of the most pleasant things that one could possibly think of, because he can always feel sure that the side he captains will work with zeal, energy and devotion.

LADIES' ZEAL.

Now about the ladies, Mr. Birkett has referred to the ladies, and of course ladies come first in our minds. (Laughter and applause). I think we ought to give our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to them. Sixty-two lakhs of rupees is no small matter even for the ladies to secure. (Applause). It is the triumphant result of combination and of working together and may I say with all possible diffidence under the leadership of Lady Willingdon. (Applause). With regard to the men's War Loan, if you have listened to or believed what Mr. Birkett has told you the credit was mainly due to myself. But you will say that after the captain has performed his duty by setting the thing going he stepped aside to leave the others to meet the situation, who were better organisers to meet the situation. To Mr. Birkett and Mr. Jehangir and also to all the Committees I wish to give my most sincere and heartfelt thanks.

"WE HAVE ALL DONE OUR BEST."

May I add one more word with regard to the general aspect of the War Loan? Some people may say, of course, we have not done as well as may have been expected. I do not agree. But I believe most distinctly that we have all done our best and if there is any one in this city who feels to-day that he has not done his best, I am suggesting to him that there is ample time enough to do his best and to help us in the most tremendous cause for which this War Loan has brought us here together. I will add one further word. I do believe this is a matter in which I particularly wish to thank not only in Bombay, but also in the districts all the gentlemen who have been going about popularising the loan and explaining its advantages. I do believe that the effect of this investment throughout India would be that India will get to realise more and more what British Empire really means, that Indians will begin to realise more and more how absolutely important to them is the protection what has been given to them by the British Empire, that Englishmen and Indians will realise more and more that their interests in such great circumstances as these are absolutely alike, absolutely identical, as common-citizens of a common Empire. (Applause.) Well gentlemen, as I said my duty is simply to thank you all. I thank the Committee from the bottom of my heart and I can only say that this War Loan is one, I think I am entitled to say, of the successful achievements of the citizens of Bombay since this War began. I assure you that it is the pride and privilege of Bombay's Governor to feel that he had four years of strenuous, but still extremely satisfactory time. (Applause).

HIS EXCELLENCY THANKED.

Sir Sassoon J. David, in moving a vote of thanks to his Excellency for presiding at the meeting, said that no words were necessary for him to say how much they appreciated the interest and trouble which Lord and Lady Willingdon had taken in connection with this War Loan. He was sure that much, if not entire credit was due for the success of the Loan to the guidance which their Excellencies gave to the Chairman and the Honorary Secretaries in whatever direction they required their assistance. (Applause).

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the resolution. He said that his Excellency had nobly earned their thanks by the keen interest he had taken in the Loan. The successful result of their efforts was mainly due to his Excellency's exertions. At the same time they could not ignore the name of her Excellency the Lady Willingdon who had taken such an important part in promoting the Women's Branch of the War Loan. She had succeeded in getting together Rs. 62 lakhs, a sum which nobody expected they would raise when the Branch was started. (Applause).

The Resolution was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency in thanking the meeting said that they were delighted to see his Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior there, and he might say with regard to the casual remark which he had made about his visit to Simla that it had something to do with his Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, but he did not know what the result of that would be.

JACOB SASSOON JEWISH FREE SCHOOL

The Trustees, teachers, pupils and well-wishers of the above school, met yesterday morning in the school premises under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Raymond. The students went through an entertaining programme after which the Chairman delivered an address exhorting all present to invest in the War Loan. Mr. Raymond started a collection, himself leading with a contribution of Rs. 500. About Rs. 1,200 were collected on the spot and this sum is to be invested in the War Loan and devoted to the distribution of prizes in the school. The teachers subscribed one month's salary each to the War Loan.

At the Jewish synagogues at Byculla and Fort, special services were held at 8-30 a.m. and prayers for a speedy termination of the war and the success of the British Arms, and blessings for the King and the Royal Family were offered. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

CELEBRATION BY PATHARE PRABHU'S OF BOMBAY.

The members of the community held a special prayer meeting in the Shri Zaoba's Ram Mandir, last evening when a sermon was delivered by the Hari Bhakta Parayan Sawai Futtankar Bawa. There was a large gathering and songs appropriate to the occasion were sung. Prayers were offered for the speedy and victorious termination of the war. The assembly dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi invoking the blessings of God or the King-Emperor.

Special religious services were also held in the Gloria Church, Byculla, and Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.

CELEBRATION AT AKALKOT.

(From a correspondent.)

AKALKOT, June 14.

The War Loan Day was duly observed at Akalkot, people of all castes and creeds assembling in their temples and mosques this morning at 8 a.m., and offering prayers to the Almighty, invoking His aid to bring the war to an early conclusion with complete success to the British and their Allies. His Highness the Rajasaheb also attended the prayer service.

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby



Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother

should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises

what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

A Satisfactory Solution

of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

Decide to use

the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).
A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

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Manly Fitness follows in the wake of a course of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, the great nerve-restorer, which has proved its valuable qualities in thousands of cases during the past fifty years. The benefits it confers are inestimable in cases of general and genital weakness.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne invigorates every function of the human body by "building up" through the blood, filling the arteries and veins with full rich blood, which in turn feeds the nerves and tissues with the food their impoverished state demands—free phosphorous—the most vital constituent of blood of normal purity, and known to be one of the safest and most useful of the direct remedies.

Replace "manly weakness" with "manly fitness." Regain your health and natural functions by taking Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne without delay. Pleasant to take, readily assimilated, reliable in effect, and devoid of unpleasant reaction, this remarkable energiser has proved its efficacy in cases of constitutional weakness once regarded as hopeless.

Order from your nearest Chemist or local Store to-day.

Prove by test.

Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.
English Retail Prices—2/9, 4/6 and 11/-.

DRINK THE BEST
The Old Lamp Brand
CLUB BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

This Whisky is very old and makes a splendid peg, and at its price there is no better value in the market. The flavour is excellent, the quality is good, and the price will suit all.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers, and at all Refreshment Rooms and Bars.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

"A. B. PATRIKA" CASE.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

We take the following report from the Englishman":—

The rule issued in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to show cause why the Directors, Managers, and the Printer should not be committed for alleged contemut of Court, was taken up at the High Court on Monday before a Full Bench, comprising the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe, Mookerjee, Chitty and Fletcher.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. C. C. Ghose appeared for Babu Moti Lal Ghose; Mr. Norton and Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri for the Printer, Tarit Kanto Biswas; Mr. B. Chakravarti, and Messrs. K. N. Chaudhuri and B. K. Lahiri for Babus Mrinal Kanti Ghose and Piyush Kanti Ghose; and Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. A. K. Ghose for Babu Golap Lal Ghose.

Mr. Jackson: I would ask your lordships first, with reference to this matter, in what jurisdiction this Court is sitting? Your lordships must not fancy that I am putting this without any reason. The whole of this was gone into in the case of Taylor and it was held that it ought to be the Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: We are perfectly ready to hear anything you wish to say on that point.

Mr. Jackson: Your lordship has not given me the information I asked for.

Mr. Chief Justice: How is it you are entitled to ask me what jurisdiction we are entitled to exercise?

Mr. Jackson: There is no instance on record of a paper being filed in which the parties are not entitled to know in what jurisdiction it is. There are only three jurisdictions, Original, Civil and Criminal. That has been settled by the Privy Council. I wish to know in which of them the Court is dealing with this matter. It has been held repeatedly as a matter of fact if this is contempt of Court it is merely a criminal matter and can only be tried on the Criminal Side. The first matter with reference to that question is with regard to the question of jurisdiction. The Charter simply creates a High Court, but the jurisdictions are all conferred by the Letters Patent. The first case on the point is in 16 Indian Appeals, 2nd Edition, Navi Hahee vs. Taylor, page 156. There the jurisdictions are distinctly stated. I may mention further I have got a verbatim copy of what took place before Sir Barnes Peacock in the celebrated "Englishman" case. There the case was first started in the ordinary original civil jurisdiction. The first objection taken was that it could not be tried as such and eventually Sir Barnes Peacock said "I am quite ready to admit that." The law has not been altered or the Charter or anything since those days.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Where is that reported?

Mr. Jackson: It is not reported anywhere. I have got a verbatim copy. Sir Charles Paul argued the case with Mr. Kennedy and he corrected the transcript. I was present throughout the trial, and I can assure your lordships that the report is absolutely correct.

The Chief Justice: Would you mind telling me, Mr. Jackson, what is the point of this? Do you dispute the proposition that if supposing this is a contempt of Court we have no jurisdiction to deal with it?

Mr. Jackson: I am not disputing it if you do it in the proper jurisdiction, but it makes all the difference to me whether you are trying it in the Criminal or Civil jurisdiction. I claim the right if it is a criminal matter to be tried criminally and with all the advantages and disadvantages of a criminal trial.

The Chief Justice: I suppose sitting here we have every jurisdiction.

Mr. Jackson: No. I submit you cannot sit in five jurisdictions at the same moment. It makes all the difference in the world under what jurisdiction you are sitting. How can you sit in all of them together? What would be the result? It would be utterly impossible. It must be one jurisdiction or the other. It is a matter of the greatest importance. You find every single case in England that deals with this matter lays the greatest stress on the fact that it is a criminal matter.

After citing a case in I. L. R., 41 Calcutta, page 176, Mr. Jackson continued: I am entitled to know in what jurisdiction I am being proceeded against. There is a whole number of cases in regard to this. This disposes of all this about Courts of Record and so on.

The Chief Justice: What do you mean by all this about Courts of Record and so on? I think Sir Lawrence Jenkins said that this Court being a Court of Record had power to commit for contempt.

Mr. Jackson: I am perfectly well aware of that. All I was going to say is that if the Bench of the Privy Council comprising Lords Watson, Macnaughton, Davis and Morris, is right, the day is not far distant when they will rule that you have no power, that it is an obsolete power. I wish to draw your attention to Appeal Cases, 1899, page 549.

The Chief Justice: A year or two after that in England itself proceedings were taken against the proprietor of a newspaper for contempt of Court. Even in England itself the matter was not obsolete.

Mr. Jackson: The whole of this opinion was gone into before Sir Barnes Peacock in the celebrated "Englishman" case.

The Chief Justice: What is the point you wish to put now?

Mr. Jackson: To call attention to the decision in 15 probate Division, page 59, the case of O'Shea and Parnell. I protest most respectfully that regularity with regard to these proceedings should be followed with the utmost strictness. That is the one thing which separates us from Court insist- in the mofussil. It is the absolute ...tence in those matters which simplifies matters and does not impede justice in the least.

The Chief Justice: I see the Chief Justice said it is quite immaterial which side of the Court the case is tried.

Mr. Jackson: Does your lordship want anything more?

The Chief Justice: I don't want anything which you don't want to give me.

Mr. Jackson: I want to know where I am.

The Chief Justice: You will know where you are in time.

Mr. Jackson: Unless I knew that I cannot put my points. Two of my next points depend on that.

The Chief Justice: That is your first point. What is your next point?

Mr. Jackson: There is no point. I want to know what the jurisdiction is. In making the request I was doing nothing unusual. On that point I addressed your Lordships. If you do not tell me in what jurisdiction it is the best thing I can do is to sit down.

The Chief Justice: If you have any more cases you wish to cite you may do so but you may assume this is a matter of a criminal nature.

Mr. Jackson: I will assume that. I wish to cite Law Reports 2 Privy Council, page 106; 21 Queen's Bench Division, page 236; and 58 Law Journal Chancery, page 516. Assuming it is a criminal jurisdiction the next point I am entitled to know is who is prosecuting. Further more the last Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mookerjee dealt with that very point and Mr. Justice Mookerji said that it was a matter of vital importance. One of the points in that case was that the Legal Remembrancer purported to be the prosecutor. As a matter of fact they repudiated the Legal Remembrancer as a person of comparatively no importance. He was dismissed from the case and the order of the Governor in Council was relied on. I wish to know who the prosecutor is. If it is the two gentlemen who filed the affidavits I know where I am, if not I must know who it is. This is a thing that cannot be postponed and I cannot assume. I want to know, first, who my opponent is, and, second, what the charge is? Is it the whole Court or one Judge or two Judges or three Judges or some one wholly irrespective of the Court?

The Chief Justice: Anything more on that point?

Mr. Jackson: No. In the absence of an answer to that point I cannot possibly proceed.

The Chief Justice: Why not?

Mr. Jackson: Without knowing what the charge is how am I to meet it? Is not this significant of cases of this description? The fact is I hope the end of the war will see the whole of this sham disappear.

The Chief Justice: What sham?

Mr. Jackson: The Court dealing with cases itself in which it is personally interested I protest against going on further in this matter.

The Chief Justice: We don't think you are entitled to ask questions of the Bench in the way you have been doing on those points but inasmuch as you assure us you will be hampered in your argument if you do not get certain information we think it only right to give it to you although we do not think you are entitled to it. With regard to the question of the rule it was issued by me as Chief Justice of this Court after consultation with the learned Judges of the Court. I thought that would have been apparent from the proceedings which took place when the rule was issued. As regards the interpretation of the articles I should have thought that you would have had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion as to what was meant. But if you like I will tell you that. Our impression was that this contained a reflection on the Court in its administration. Among other things it contained a suggestion that the Court was constituted for the purpose of hearing certain appeals with the object of counteracting a decision which had been given on a similar point by two other learned Judges of the Court, namely, Justices Mookerjee and Cuming. That is the broad idea. I don't want to use any unpleasant words but the suggestion was that the Court was to be constituted with the object of counteracting that decision. I have not read the articles this morning but my recollection is that the second article says "Consternation has been caused by the fact that this Court will be constituted of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Woodroffe and Mr. Justice Chitty."

Mr. Jackson said that was one reason he asked whether this was a criminal matter. If it was a criminal matter there was no legal evidence of any kind connecting his client with this publication. If he was right he need not trouble their lordships. He then cited Appeal Cases, 1893, page 138.

Mr. Justice Mookerjee: I thought you were taking the point that there is no legal evidence to connect Moti Lal Ghose with this publication.

Mr. Jackson: That is so. There is not one scrap of legal evidence to make him liable. I ought to be treated exactly as I was on the last occasion. It is not because the sun is hotter or cooler than on the last occasion that I should be treated differently now.

Mr. Justice Mookerjee: Do you deny that you are a Director?

Mr. Jackson: I am an accused person. Your lordship will pardon me if I refuse to make any reply.

The Chief Justice: Does the affidavit prove whether he is a Director or not?

Mr. Jackson: To my mind it does not. But your lordships have to decide that.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: The statutory return shows he is a Director.

Mr. Jackson: That does not prove his connection with this publication.

The Chief Justice: Is the statutory return an exhibit in this case?

Mr. Jackson: Yes.

The Chief Justice: What was the date of the return?

Mr. Jackson: March. This is June. It is no presumption that because you are married once you are married always. Is every Director supposed to be cognisant of everything that goes out from his office? If you think that is legal evidence, well and good and I don't wish to address you further in the matter.

The Chief Justice: I see he lives at No. 2 Ananda Chatterjee's Lane. That is also the registered office of the Company.

Mr. Jackson said that there were two more cases he wished to cite. One was Law Reports, Queen's Bench, Vol. 6, page 352. The other was State Trials, Trials, New Series, Vol. 5, Column 877.

The case is proceeding.





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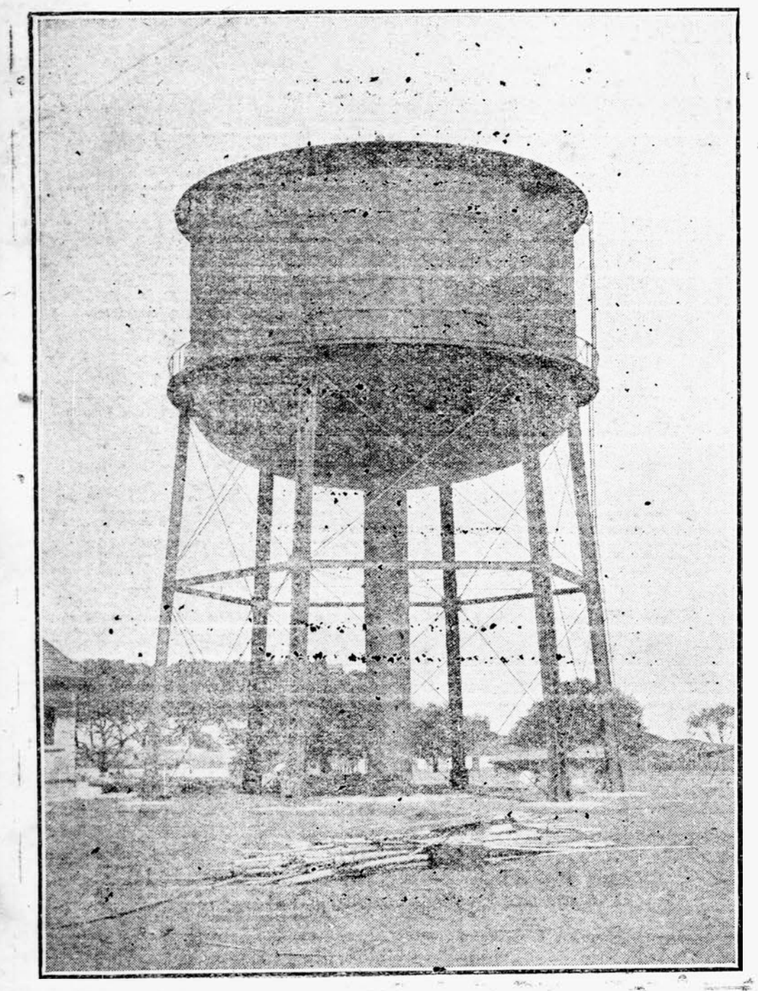
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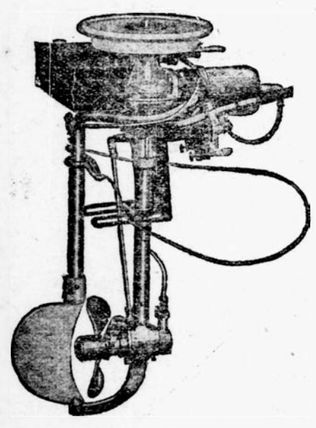
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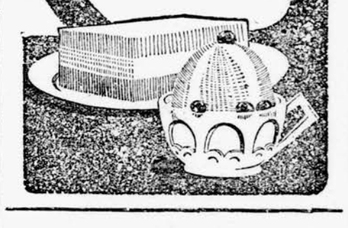
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